National Petroleum News

Representing Independent Oil Men

VOL. IV. CLEVELAND, OHIO, JULY, 1912 No. 5

TUR-MIN-TINE
A mineral turpentine

A NEW PRODUCT

Cost less with all vital tests

NOT A SUBSTITUTE

The Ideal Solvent and Paint Thinner

Tur-min-tine has the same boiling point, the same flash point, the same evaporating qualities as turpentine—**at a fraction of the cost.**

Tur-min-tine is better than benzine or naphtha in mechanical excellence and in perfect safety. It is also cheaper, because, although it costs more, it loses little from evaporation.

Tur-min-tine is guaranteed,

Ask your dealer or write direct.

WAVERLY OIL WORKS COMPANY
Independent Oil Refiners, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Free Booklet—"Tells Why"

Pale Viscous Neutral Oils

Filtered—not acid treated—30° Gravity—480° Fire—220° Vis.

CYLINDER STOCKS

650°—Steam Refined—700°

300° MINERAL SEAL (Colza)

40° Gravity—250° Flash—White

FANCY ILLUMINATING OIL

49° Gravity—Water White—150° Fire Test

WAVERLY OIL WORKS CO.

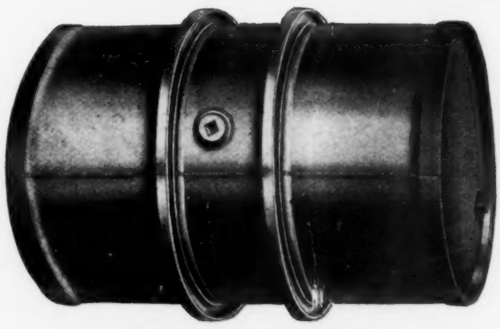
Independent Oil Refiners

FREE—384 PAGE BOOK—ALL ABOUT OIL

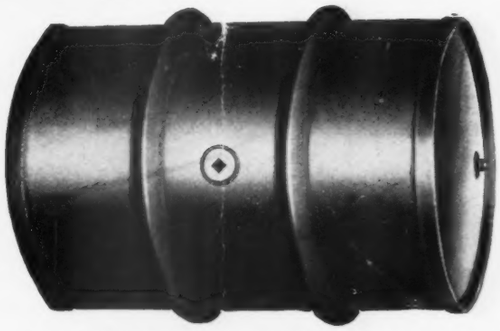
THE "DEFIANCE" STEEL BARRELS

The Only Steel Barrels Which Are Welded Throughout

HEADS--SIDE-SEAM--BUNGS



THE DEFIANCE "SPECIAL"



THE DEFIANCE "STANDARD"

The Only Steel Barrels Which Have Successfully Held Natural Gas Gasoline.

THE AMERICAN STEEL PACKAGE CO.

DEFIANCE, OHIO

NEW YORK CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA ATLANTA

UNION PETROLEUM COMPANY

135 SOUTH SECOND STREET — NEW YORK OFFICE, PARK ROW BUILDING — PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

REFINERIES AT
WELLSVILLE, N. Y., and CLARENDON, PA.

SHIPPING STATIONS AT
PHILADELPHIA, and MARCUS HOOK, PA.

REFINED PARAFFINE WAX

White, odorless, no oil or moisture, in slabs packed in bags or cases.

MELTING POINTS

128° 133° 138°

GET OUR PRICES

OILS

Everything produced from crude petroleum in barrels or cans, cases or drums, tank cars or bulk steamers.

FOREIGN AGENTS
WORTHINGTON & BOLER, Liverpool and London
H. PHIL. MULLER, Antwerp
A. BENOIT, 12 rue Blanche, Paris

GENERAL FOREIGN AGENT
J. BOSSHARDT, 17 Philpot Lane, London, E. C.

CABLE ADDRESS—"Lucid", Philadelphia
CODES—A B C Fifth edition, Leiber's, Western Union and private

"AMERICA'S GREATEST GREASE MAKERS."—*Mr. Slippery.*

MEMBER INDEPENDENT PETROLEUM MARKETERS ASS'N. OF THE U.S.

LUBRICOIL

THE ADVANCE GREASE & CHEMICAL CO. MR. SLIPPERY JACKSON MICHIGAN THAT'S ME SELLING THE JOBBING TRADE ONLY

The above is a scientific liquid Cutting Compound, mixes readily with hot or cold water. Most convenient to use, a quick seller. A large profit for the jobber. Order a sample shipped.

Mister Slippery

WE MAKE WHAT'S BEST

THE ADVANCE GREASE & CHEMICAL COMPANY.

JACKSON, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

SELLING THE JOBBING TRADE ONLY

The National Petroleum News

That Prints the News for The Independents

Vol. IV CLEVELAND, JULY, 1912 No. 5

Wood Barrel Specifications Too Stringent, Say Coopers

Will Protest Against Regulations for New Oil Packages as Proposed by the Bureau of Explosives—Can't Get Material Say Manufacturers

BY C. V. SAFFORD.

St. Louis Manager for the National Coopers' Journal, and written exclusively for THE NEWS.

The tentative specifications to be used in the manufacture of wooden barrels for the carrying of the lighter and more inflammable oils, as set forth in the recent circular letter from the Bureau of Explosives, does not, as a whole, meet with the approval of the manufacturers of the wooden container. Some of the specifications are, in fact, regarded as so radical as to be almost prohibitive of the continuance of the standard wooden package as a factor in the oil business.

The principal objection to the submitted specifications is to the class of stock required in the manufacture of barrels. The very first section—material—calls for the finest staves and heading that can be manufactured. This class of barrel stock has never been used in anything but the most expensive class of cooperage, and a slight review of the conditions governing the production of this choice barrel foundation will show the almost utter impracticability of utilizing it to a profit as proposed by the Bureau of Explosives.

The section reads—"Material from which the barrel, half barrel or keg is constructed must be clear white oak, thoroughly kiln dried. It must be free from sap, seed or worm holes, checks or streaks and crooks, inside and outside."

BEAT COOPERS' RULES.

This is more rigid than the standard specifications of the National Coopers' Association call for to be used in the highest class of cooperage, viz., bourbon barrels. Sound streaks on the inside are permitted in these superlative staves. To produce this stock the stave manufacturer must saw or buck precisely the same grade of white oak that the manufacturer of high-grade furniture finds an absolute requisite in his business. Consequently, at the very first step of manufacture, the stave and heading maker is confronted with active competition for his raw material. Not only that, but the furniture maker only requires that the white oak log shall be sawed into shipping length and dumped along the track at some point of transportation. The stave manufacturer has to meet the price the furniture maker is willing to pay, and add thereto the various overhead charges and other expenses together with interest on his investment to come out whole.

Added to this there is the unpreventable waste. Timber that would find a market in other industries in the log, cannot be used in cooperage. "Crooks," which the very first section of the Bureau of Explosives' specification explicitly bars, is no defect in merchantable white oak in other lines. Again, heading must be sawed out of a square. The corners are fit for nothing but firewood, yet they represent nearly one-fifth of the board measure required to produce the head. Add to all the preceding the fact that the white oak forests of the United States are being rapidly depleted (re-forestation has been one of the principal topics at coopers' conventions for the past few years), is rapidly advancing in price, and you have the cost basis of the stock required in the oil barrel.

Bear in mind, however, that all the staves produced out of this white oak log are not all of the bourbon quality. There are others, fully as strong, fully as capable of making a strictly first-class package for other commodities, but lacking in some slight degree the superlative character of the stave for the bourbon package. These are slightly cheaper.

To comply with the proposed specifications, by using the stock that they call for, the cooper believes is unnecessary. He can produce a perfect package for the safe carrying of gasoline out of stock which is specially adapted to the character of the fluid and not costing so much. The manufacturer of barrels has always aimed first of all

(Continued on page 20, col. 2)

All Details in New Regulations for Osage Lands are Given Here

(By Special Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—The new regulations for the government control of the leasing of the Osage oil and gas lands in Oklahoma were approved on the 3rd, but have not yet been made public.

In brief, they are hard and fast rules and regulations, and a failure to observe any of their requirements may lead to a forfeiture of the leases at any time. Another important feature is the entire elimination of pipe line companies from any ownership or control over these lands, either by lease or otherwise, thus supporting the stand which is being taken by the Interstate Commerce Commission along these matters. All the features of the regulations are as follows:

They first set forth the enabling clause of the statute wherein it was provided "That the oil, gas, coal or other minerals covered by the lands for the selection and division of which provision is herein made are hereby reserved to the Osage tribe for a period of twenty-five years from and after the eighth day of July, 1906; and leases for all oil, gas and other minerals, covered by selection and vision of land herein provided for may be made by the Osage tribe of Indians through its tribal council, and with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, Provided: That the royalties to be paid to the Osage Tribe under any mineral leases so made shall be determined by the President of the United States and provided further: That no mining of or prospecting for any of such mineral or minerals shall be permitted on the homestead selections herein provided for without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior; Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as affecting any valid existing leases or contracts."

THE REGULATIONS.

To carry this provision into effect certain regulations have been prescribed and among them are the following:

The term "Officer in Charge" shall refer to the Superintendent of the Osage Indian School or other representative of the Government who may, for the time, be in charge of the Osage Agency and Reservation, or to any person who may be detailed by the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to take charge of leasing or mining operations under these regulations.

Notice that specified tracts of Osage lands will be offered for sale to the highest and most responsible bidder, under the sealed bid system is to be published in the two leading newspapers of Pawhuska, Oklahoma, by the officer in charge, the leases to be executed in the prescribed form and subject to these regulations.

If the Osage National Council or any person or corporation desire to have any particular tract of land offered for sale written request to that effect should be submitted to the officer in charge who will promptly submit such request to the Secretary of the Interior with his recommendation.

The lands selected for lease will, as a rule, be offered in large tracts, with designated subdivisions therefor, from 320 to 5,120 acres.

RULES FOR BIDS.

Bids will be considered for any one or more of the small tracts or designated subdivisions up to a maximum acreage which may be leased to any one person, firm, or corporation, as provided under section 18 of the regulations.

No bid for any fractional part or subdivision of any tract, except as advertised, will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

If a bidder for several designated subdivisions desires to secure all or none, he may so state in his bid. All bids must be submitted on forms to be obtained from the officer in charge.

The bids must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Superintendent, Osage Indian School, Pawhusky, Oklahoma, on which must be plainly written "Bids for Leases, Osage Nation, to be opened ....;" and each bid must be accompanied by a certified check on a solvent national bank, payable to the Superintendent and Special Disbursing Officer, Osage Agency, in an amount representing ten per cent of the bonus offered, plus the first year's advance rental of 15 cents per acre, as a guarantee of good faith and the intention of the bidder to comply with the conditions of the bid and of the regulations.

GO WITH BIDS.

A corporation shall file with its first bid one certified copy of the articles of incorporation, and, if a foreign corporation, evidence showing compliance with the local corporation laws; a list of all officers and stockholders, with their post-office address, and showing the number of shares of capital stock held by each, together with a sworn statement of its proper officers, showing (a) The total number of shares of capital stock actually issued, the number of shares actually sold and specifically the amount of cash paid into the treasury on the stock sold; or if paid in property, state the kind, quantity, and value of same paid. (b) Of the stock sold how much per share remains unpaid and subject to assignment. (c) How much cash is in its treasury, or elsewhere, and from what sources it was received. (d) What property, exclusive of cash, is owned by the company, and its value. (e) What the total indebtedness of the company is, and specifically the nature of its obligations, and (f) list of the officers and directors of the company.

It is provided that all bids received by the Officer in Charge in accordance with the advertisements shall be opened by him or his representative on the day and at the time specified in the advertisement in the Council Room of the Osage Tribe, and in the presence of the Osage National Council or such members of same as may attend. Each bid with its details is to be recorded in a journal kept for the purpose and placed before the Osage Council for its action.

Successful bidders will be allowed thirty days from the date of notice of the acceptance of their bid within which to execute the lease and otherwise comply with the regulations; failure to comply with these requirements on the part of the bidder will operate as a forfeiture of the amount tendered by him as a guaranty of good faith. The unpaid balance of the bid is to be paid by the bidder to the Officer in Charge upon the approval of his lease by the Secretary of the Interior, and the lease will not be delivered until such payment has been completed. The amounts tendered with all rejected bids will be returned to the bidders.

No drilling or mining shall be permitted upon any tract of land until the lease covering such tract shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior and delivered to the lessee.

LEASES FOR 10 YEARS.

All leases are to be made for a period of ten years from the date of their approval by the Secretary of the Interior and as long thereafter as oil and gas are found in paying quantities; Provided, That in no case shall the term of any lease extend beyond April 8, 1931.

One lease shall be executed to cover all the designated subdivisions of the particular tract advertised which may be awarded to the same bidder.

A lease made by a corporation must be

(Continued to page 6, column 1)

INDIAN OILS

Gasolines and High Grade Burning Oils

Also Pale Automobile Oil

INDIAN REFINING COMPANY (Inc.)

General Offices: 17 Battery Place, New York City

BRANCHES:

WESTERN OFFICE—Peoples Gas Bldg., - CHICAGO, ILL.
SOUTHERN OFFICE—32nd St. and Ave. E, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

REFINERIES:

GEORGETOWN, KY. LAWRENCEVILLE, ILL.
E. ST. LOUIS, ILL. NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Cable Address: "INDIANILE"

Patience is a Virtue

But patience without perseverance and real progress availeth nothing.

Since our last advertisement in this paper we have combined with patience, perpetual progress.

Next week we will install some of our large agitators and this will put us right back into the game, in splendid form, and we will have a most modern plant, unequalled by any in this country.

We will continue to furnish the very best qualities, put up in the finest packages on the market.

We protect the jobber to the fullest extent.

We only solicit the jobber's order.

WARREN LUBRICANT CO.

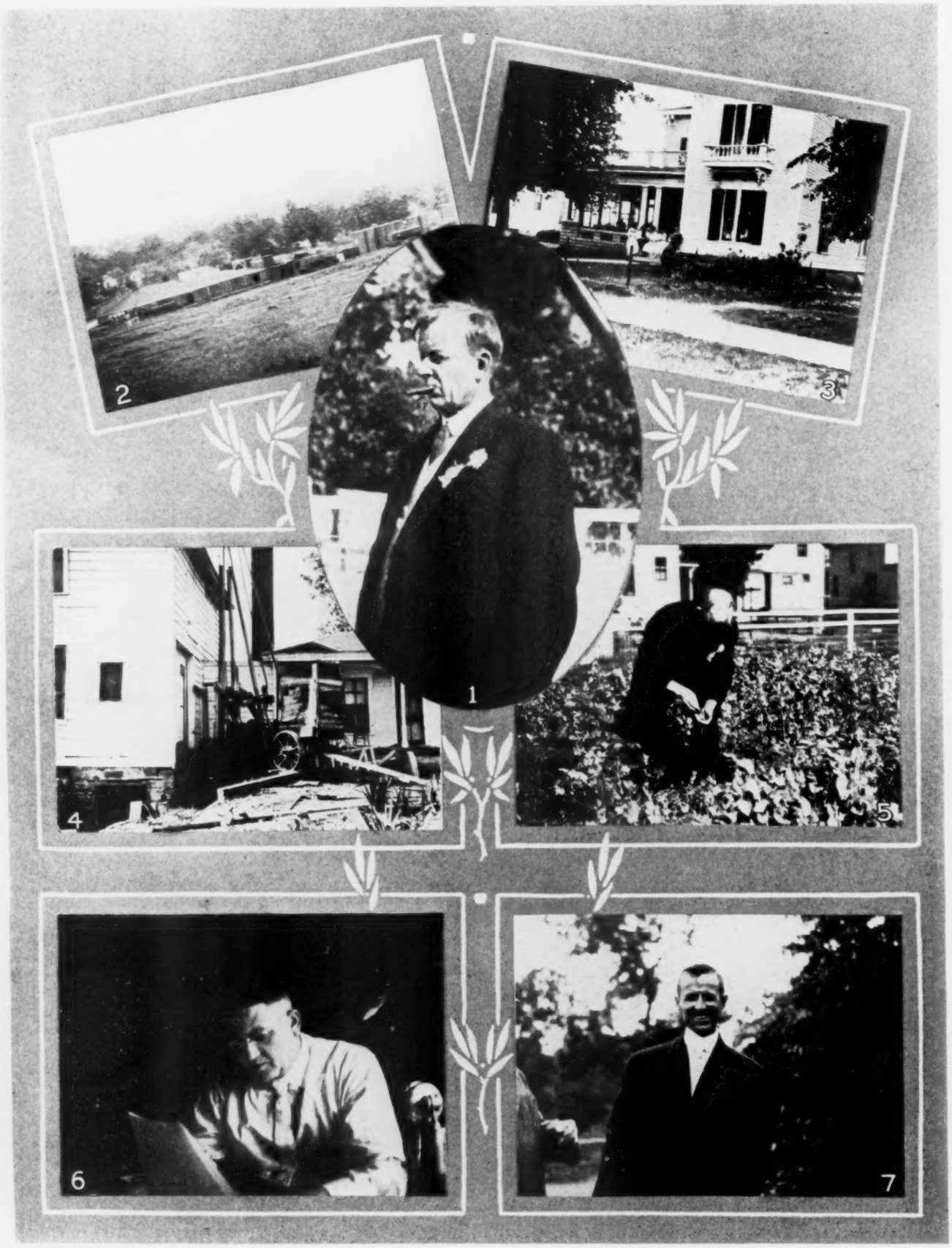
Export Department & Warehouse:
27 Coenties Slip,
NEW YORK CITY, U. S. A.

Main Office & Works:
BUFFALO, N. Y.,
U. S. A.

A. J. SQUIER,
Vice President & Secretary.

M. M. SANDERSON,
President & General Manager

Personal Glimpses of I. P. M. A. Officers And



No. 1—W. H. Barber, thinking over his troubles as the new president of the I. P. M. A. No. 2—Birds-eye view of Mr. Barber's plant, where he hunts the almighty dollar. No. 3—The Barber home, and a safe haven from mosquitos and tribulations. No. 4—(S-s-h-h-h—this is the Barber oil well—right back of his house, where no one will get onto it until the oleaginous liquid gushes over the house tops.—Late report by telegraph says they found water, and Mrs. Barber ordered drilling stopped and the well connected with the kitchen sink. Maybe so? We're writing Barber.) No. 5—Forgetting his troubles pulling onions, radishes, turnips, potatoes, oranges, bananas and weeds in the garden. Yes, it's Barber and it's his inventory of his garden, also. No. 6—"Al" Stevens, down here at Cleveland, getting to work as chairman of the executive committee. No. 7—"Cal"—alias Callaghan, A. J., takes life easy as an ex-pre sident of the I. P. M. A.

Some of the Jobbers Caught Napping at Minneapolis

No. 1.—Four of 'em—to wit, Sir Oily Plutocrat Hudson (the stormy looking one on the end—See 'em), Sir Oily Plute, Simmons, Sir O. P. Callaghan and Sir O. P. Mather, getting the smile started. No. 2—A few of the automobiles at Minnehaha Falls that took the crowd through the Twin Cities' parks. No. 3—"Commodore" Joe Bartles and chief skipper of the S. S. Martha that braved the waters of the Mississippi from St. Paul to Minneapolis with the "gang" all aboard. No. 4—The S. S. Martha at the levee at St. Paul, with the oil men going aboard. No. 5—They stowed the ladies well for'ard—and they looked fine. No. 6—Aft they ate (Judge Chamberlin and "Kendall" Koch giving an exhibition on sandwiches. No. 7—Sam Hastings, of Green Bay, Wis., thinking over all that storage tank dope he got out of his system. No. 8—Men of wealth—the two Rileys (count 'em), and the two Welches (count again) of Burlington, Ia., and Rock Island, Ill., enjoying that spin through the parks.

(Continued from page 2, column 3)

accompanied by an affidavit signed by the secretary or treasurer of the company, on a form to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, showing the authority of its officers to execute the lease, bonds and other papers.

No individual, firm, pipe line company or other corporation, engaged in the business of transporting oil, shall be permitted to acquire any lease or own any interest therein.

Lessee shall furnish with each lease an affidavit on a form supplied for the purpose which shall state specifically that he, it, or they are not engaged in the business of transporting oil, and what, if any, consideration has been paid to such lessee or on his behalf, and to whom, for the execution of the lease.

The action of the Tribal Council in connection with the acceptance of any bid or bids and the execution of any lease or leases shall be reduced to writing and properly signed and authenticated. A certificate signed by the principal chief, or by the assistant principal chief and attested by the secretary, showing the action of the council, should be attached to each lease.

MUST GIVE BOND.

The lessee must furnish a bond, on which there must be two or more acceptable sureties in an amount equal to $3,000 for each and every designated subdivision covered by the particular lease. All such bonds will be conditioned for the payment of rents, royalties and damages, if any, and for the faithful carrying out of all the provisions of the lease and shall contain specific reference to the drilling of its wells, payment of liquidated damages, in case such of its wells as are covered by the bonds are not operated within the time limit required and payment for damages done to the surface of the land as provided in another section of the regulations. A new bond may be required or the form of the existing bond may be changed whenever the Secretary of the Interior may think it necessary.

Should the lessee fail to furnish within the time specified and after his bid is accepted, the papers necessary to put his lease and bond in proper form for consideration, the Officer in Charge shall forward such lease to the Secretary of the Interior for his disapproval.

No person, firm, or corporation may hold at any one time under lease, assignment, drilling contract, or otherwise more than 25,000 acres of Osage lands at present not under lease for oil or gas production; but any lessee who may surrender or in good faith transfer, in the manner prescribed in the regulations, all or any part of his holdings may acquire other lands in lieu of those surrendered or transferred.

RENTALS REQUIRED.

Lessees shall pay in addition to other considerations annual advance rentals as follows: 15c per acre for the first year; 30c per acre for the second year; 50c per acre for the third year, and $1 per acre per annum for the fourth and each succeeding year during the life of any lease; Provided, That all such payments or advance rentals shall be credits on royalties on production during the year for which payment of advance rental is made.

The payment of such annual rental shall not release the lessee from the obligation of drilling his wells as required by the terms of his lease.

The royalties are fixed as follows: On oil the rate of royalty shall be 16 2-3 per cent of the gross proceeds of all oil produced from the leased premises and such royalty shall be paid in money, based on the actual market value, not less than a guaranteed minimum value of 60c per barrel, unless the Osage Council elects, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to take the royalty in oil. On gas, which is sold or used other than for the development of the lands covered by the lease, the rate of royalty shall be 16 2-3 per cent of the market value of such gas at the well; Proviled, That should the Osage Council or the Secretary of the Interior think that the price at which the lessee sells such gas is not the true market value at the well, the Secretary of the Interior shall, after notice and hearing, determine the market value and the lessee shall account to the lessor at the rate fixed by the Secretary of the Interior as aforesaid. Meters shall be installed at the expense of the lessee for the purpose of measuring the supply of gas and the accounting shall be on the basis of supply as shown by the meter statement. The standard rock pressure in the sale of gas shall be two pounds.

Where wells produce both oil and gas in commercial quantities and the gas is found in the formation sufficiently above the oil bearing sand and has been cased off and utilized, such gas shall be gauged and the royalty letermined in the same manner as is provided for gas wells; where wells produce both oil and gas through the same casing, or gas alone in limited quantities, the lessee may dispose of such gas upon payment of the royalty.

RENTAL ON GAS.

If a lessee has a gas producing well which cannot be profitably utilized it shall not work for the forfeiture of his lease so far as the oil is concerned, but if he desires to retain his gas producing privileges he must pay a rental of $100 per annum in advance calculated from the day of the discovery of the gas on each gas producing well, the gas from which is not utilized other than for the operation of the land under lease.

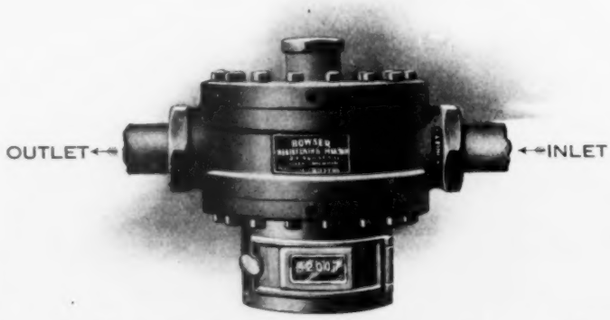
All payments of rentals, royalties, damages, or other amounts which may become due under the lease are to be paid to the Superintendent of the Osage Indian School at Pawhuska, Oklahoma, the remittances to be in St. Louis or Kansas City exchange, except in cases where such exchange

The Kanotex Refining Co

MAKERS OF THE KANOTEX LINE
HIGH GRADE PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

OWNING ITS OWN CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION
PIPE LINES AND TANK CARS

Caney - - - - Kansas



Bowser Self-Registering Pipe Line Measures

CUT THE COST OF HANDLING OILS

You can transfer oils, fill vats, barrels, tanks, etc., accurately. No labor, trucks, containers, etc., required. Made for use in pipe lines ½" to 10" in diameter and operate with pump, air or gravity pressure.

THREE DIFFERENT STYLES

1st. This records the oil passing through it, starting when the flow begins and stopping when it ceases.
2nd. This records the same as the other and in addition can be set for any predetermined quantity.
3rd. This is the same as the second but is so constructed that it can be electrically controlled. The measure can be placed any distance from the pump.
Ask for Catalogue No. 7-W. It explains them in detail.

S. F. BOWSER & CO., Inc., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

New York Chicago Denver Minneapolis San Francisco
St. Louis Dallas Atlanta Toronto

cannot be secured, when it may be paid by means of post-office or express money orders. All royalties or other payments shall be a lien upon the mining plant machinery and upon all minerals mined upon the property leased or in which the lessee still retains any right, claim or interest.

Royalties on all oil or gas produced in any month must be paid before the 25th of the succeeding month, and sworn reports must accompany same. These statements must show the detailed amounts of oil and gas sold and not merely their working interest.

Unless the Osage National Council elects to take its royalties in oil the lessee may, with the consent of the Officer in Charge, make arrangements with the purchasers of his oil for the payment of the royalty to the superintendent of the Osage Indian School; but no such arrangement shall operate to relieve the lessee from the responsibility for the payment of the royalty should such purchaser fail, neglect, or refuse to pay the royalty. Where lessees avail themselves of the privileges outlined in this paragraph, orders authorizing pipe line companies or other purchasers of oil to withhold the royalty interest shall be executed and forwarded to the Officer in Charge for approval before the oil from any well is run to any pipe line company or other purchaser. Pipe line companies shall not accept or run oil from such lessees until after the approval of the division orders showing that the lessee has a lease regularly provided and in effect.

At least one well must be drilled on each leased subdivision within 90 days and be completed within one year from the date of the approval of the lease. Operations are to be continued with due and reasonable diligence and failure to do so will be considered cause for cancellation or forfeiture of the lease on all or on part as the Secretary of the Interior may determine; in addition the lessee and his surety will be expected to pay $2,000 damages for each and every test well required by the law to be drilled and which has not been completed within the year.

Cut No. 49—Closed

Western Roadway Filling Outfit

FOR CURB OR SIDEWALK USE

Tank can be buried at any desired location and cabinet located at curb.

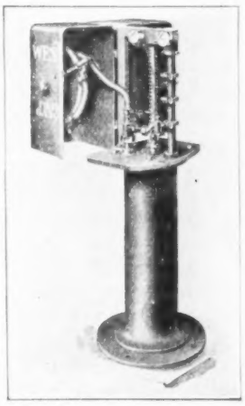
Pump measures Gallons, Half Gallons, Quarts and Pints at a stroke, is equipped with Gravity Filter, 10,000 Gallon Meter, Discharge Register, Two-way Nozzle, Hose and Filling Nozzle.

The logical equipment for Public Garages and Filling Stations. Our new catalog "H" is just off the press—it's yours for the asking.

WESTERN OIL PUMP & TANK CO.

MAKERS OF "QUALITY" SYSTEMS

ST. LOUIS, MO.

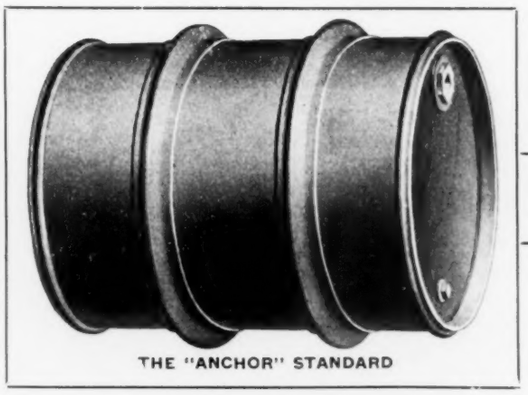

Cut No. 49—Open

THE "ANCHOR" STEEL BARRELS

ALL PARTS WELDED

Used by the Largest Oil Companies in U. S. **Purchased by the U. S. Government**

THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL CONTAINERS FOR THE SHIPMENT OF CASING-HEAD GASOLINE


THE "ANCHOR" STANDARD

THE "ANCHOR" SPECIAL

THE MEURER STEEL BARREL CO.

MEURER BROS. CO.
Sales Agents

569-575 FLUSHING AVE.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Any lessee who has drilled and completed all the test well or wells required by the lease may release and surrender all the lands covered by the lease or any designated subdivision thereof, or such sections of 640 acres as he may elect on the payment of all rentals and royalties due at the time of the surrender.

Any lessee deciding to hold his lease after the year's time will be required to drill and complete at least one additional test well on each designated subdivision exceeding 2,560 acres within one year of the time allowed for the drilling and completion of the first test well and in default shall pay damages to the Officer in Charge to the amount of $2,000 for each subsequent test well which he shall fail to develop.

Lessees may use a reasonable right of way and surface of the leased land necessary for prospecting, but it must be under the condition of the least possible injury to the allottee or owner of the land. Reasonable damage must be paid for any damage occurring to growing crops and use of the surface land, the damages to be apportioned among the parties interested in the surface, and where they cannot agree it must be referred to the Officer in Charge who shall investigate the matter, and his determination shall be final, except upon appeal to the Secretary of the Interior, which must be taken within ten days from the date of notice of the determination of the matter by the Officer in Charge; the decision of the Secretary of the Interior upon the appeal shall be final upon all parties interested therein.

Lessees will not be permitted to use any timber from any Osage lands not relieved of restrictions upon alienation except upon written agreement with the owner, approved by the officer in charge.

No well shall be drilled within 50 feet of any public highway or school land. No oil or gas well or tank shall be located within 300 feet of any building used as a dwelling, granary, shelter for stock or established watering-place unless written permission shall be obtained to drill within such prescribed allotments.

PIPES UNDERGROUND.

As far as practicable all pipes shall be laid underground so as not to interfere with agricultural or crossing privileges, and the oil inspector of the Osage Agency shall have the right of final decision in all cases as to the practicability in view of all of the circumstances, including the placing and the cost of laying such pipes under ground.

All dry or abandoned wells must be plugged in accordance with the laws of the state of Oklahoma and the failure to do so shall be sufficient cause for the abandonment of the lease.

When oil wells pass through coal or mineral land on which mine operations are being carried on, the operator will be expected to drill to the depth of at least 10 feet below the vein of coal or other mineral being mined, and provision must be made for the proper casing or sealing of the well; the vein of coal thus drilled through must be properly protected by the lessee upon the abandonment of any well.

When a well is producing both gas and oil, wherever possible the two must be kept separate. If it is impossible to do so the officer in charge, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may determine whether it shall be operated as an oil well or be closed in until such time as the gas may be utilized; except where the well is being operated for oil $10 fine is payable for each day the well is allowed to go uncontrolled.

FREE GAS AND OIL.

Free use of the necessary amount of oil and gas is granted to any lessee which may fairly be considered necessary for the light, fuel and mining operations conducted on such tract of land.

It is set forth in the regulations that lessees shall provide proper tankage of suitable shape for the storage of the crude oil; if the contents of such tanks are disposed of or removed from the premises of the lessee in any manner other than to the purchaser to whom the division order has been provided, authority therefor must first be procured from the officer in charge, accurate measurement made and the production recorded and royalty thereon paid in the usual manner.

Oil shall not be sold to a pipe line company until the division order is approved by the officer in charge. Private leases may be sublet, transferred, or assigned with the consent and approval of the Secretary of the Interior and not otherwise. Such subleases, transfers, or assignments, when so approved, are to be subject to all the terms and conditions of the original lease. Any attempt to transfer, sublet or assign any

OIL AND GREASE

CANS

We make and sell a larger variety of good cans than any other manufacturer in the world. We couldn't do this if the business was not handled to the satisfaction of our customers.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY

Chicago NEW YORK San Francisco

private lease or any portion thereof without the consent and approval of the Secretary of the Interior shall be absolutely void and shall subject the original lease to cancellation in the discretion of the secretary.

All lessees must maintain offices and have representatives at Pawhuska, Osage county, Oklahoma.

The Osage nation shall have the right to the free use of gas for all school and other buildings belonging to the Osage nation, from any well, or wells, that may be discovered; provided, That no expense shall be incurred by the lessee in piping gas for such purposes and the lessee shall not be required to pay royalty on such gas.

Leases and other papers will be furnished on application to the superintendent of the Osage Indian School, Pawhuska, Oklahoma, at a cost of $1 per set of six forms each, including bid and application for oil and gas lands, including financial showing; oil and gas leases; bonds, affidavit of lessee and proof of bonus; authority of officers who execute papers; assignment.

After 30 days' notice to lessee of his failure to comply with any of these regulations the lease may be cancelled by the Secretary of the Interior without recourse to the courts and without any further proceeding.

Osages Fight Interior Department

THE NEWS
Mid-Continent Bureau,
Tulsa, Okla, July 12.

There is blood on the moon and the erstwhile limpid waters of Bird Creek, flowing through the city of Pawhuska, are gummed up with the slaughtered blanket leases returned from Washington.

The dove of peace has had his feathers thoroughly plucked and cruel war rages. On one side the Osage nation is drawn up in battle array, while opposed to it are the serried ranks of the Interior Department. At present the fighting is carried on at a very long range and is conducted by means of the indispensable telegraph wires and the postal service. Such long distance fighting has prevented the war getting very gory as yet, but the enterprising manufacturers of moving pictures should hurry their outfits out on the ground if they desire to grind off a few reels depicting the stirring scenes when the Interior Department throws the recently elected tribal government out of office.

The present strained relations between the government and its wards are caused primarily by the outcome of the tribal election held the early part of June, at which election Baconrind was chosen as principal chief, succeeding Alf Brown to that position. Apparently this action did not meet with the vociferous approval of the department, as it has refused to ratify the selection of the untrammeled Osage electorate.

GET DOPE ON CHIEF.

It seems that secret service men have been mooning around the Osage reservation and have uncovered certain past activities of the newly elected Principal Chief, the Assistant Principal Chief Henry Red Eagle and Councilman Tom West, which, in the opinion of the department, render these men unsuited for office, and show them to be unfit for the duties as the heads of the Osage tribal government. It is also reported that Baconrind and Red Eagle, when in Washington last spring attending to some tribal business before the department, became blinded and confused by the multitude of white lights and drifted into a saloon, or saloons, as the case may be. They became earnestly and enthusiastically "soused," painted the broad avenues of the capital city a deep crimson and carried their celebration far beyond all the requirements of etiquette and decorum. This unfortunate lapse from a dignified position on the apex of the water wagon did not tend to raise them in the regard of the department. As a result of its investigations the Interior Department has directed the Osages to hold another election.

The Osages, up to the present time, show no disposition to accede. They claim that the three men were legally chosen for the positions, that they are the expressed choice of a majority of the Osage nation, and that, as it is a matter of purely tribal concern, the Interior Department has nothing to do with it.

The department officials, obeying the orders from Washington, refused to swear in the new officers, but they took the oath of office before a state notary.

Baconrind, in his inaugural speech to the tribe, replied that it was true that he might not always have conducted himself with due

These are the men who are responsible for Chelsea Quality Oil and Gasoline

Chelsea Refining Company

Chelsea Oklahoma

care and circumspection, but that he had reformed.

The Alf Brown administration went out of office on July 1, and the new administration chosen by the tribe to succeed it has not and will not be recognized by the department as legal. The tribe has taken no steps to rescind its action and choose men who will meet with the approval of the department.

CONFUSED ON OIL END.

So much for the political snarl in Osage affairs. The oil man is more interested in the present status of the Osage lease question, and the prospects for the speedy opening of the unleased portion of the Osage.

Some days ago the Associated Press carried a story out of Washington, apparently, to the effect that the four blanket leases, which have been prominently before the public for the past few months, had finally been approved and signed by the Secretary of the Interior. For a few hours there was considerable consternation in the ranks of the oil men who had been steadily fighting the approval of the leases and who had believed that the department would reject these leases as it had the previous ones. Later it was found that the story was an error, and that what had really happened had been the approval of the departmental regulations governing the leasing of the unleased portion of the Osage.

In the meantime the Uncle Sam Oil Company was frantically appealing through paid advertisements in the newspapers, to the common "peepul" and sundry organizations and denominations, asking them to write and use their influence to get the President to order an investigation. The language of the appeal was hot enough to scorch the paper. It dwelt on the "dastardly" crime the "interests" were perpetrating in compelling the department to reject the blanket leases, thereby robbing the Uncle Sam Oil Company of the legitimate fruits of its industry.

Again peace and quiet reigned along the troubled Arkansas. It was generally understood that the new regulations would provide for the leasing of the land in blocks of not to exceed 25,000 acres to any one firm or individual, each tract to be disposed of to the highest bidder. As this met with the approval of the oil men generally, all seemed serene.

KICK ON ROYALTY.

The pot sputtered and boiled over violently, however, when it was found that the regulations passed by the department called for a royalty of one-sixth instead of the customary royalty of one-eighth as provided in the leases of the Five Consolidated Tribes and other Indian land leases. The oil men could see clearly without the aid of glasses or the power of divination, that the producer was destined to feel the sharp prod of the hook, that under these regulations

Tanks and Tank Cars
Painted with
M. B. C. Structural Paints
are exceptionally well protected from three to five yrs.
SPECIFY M. B. C. PAINTS
Send for free working samples
Color Cards and Net Prices
Eagle Paint & Varnish Co., Pittsburgh Pa.

WE ANALYSE AND TEST
LUBRICATING AND ILLUMINATING OILS
FOR PRICES AND REFERENCES PLEASE WRITE
THE INDIANA LABORATORIES CO. HAMMOND INDIANA

Welded Steel Barrels

REINFORCED
Complies with late Ruling and Specifications for Steel Barrels for shipping Inflammable Liquids

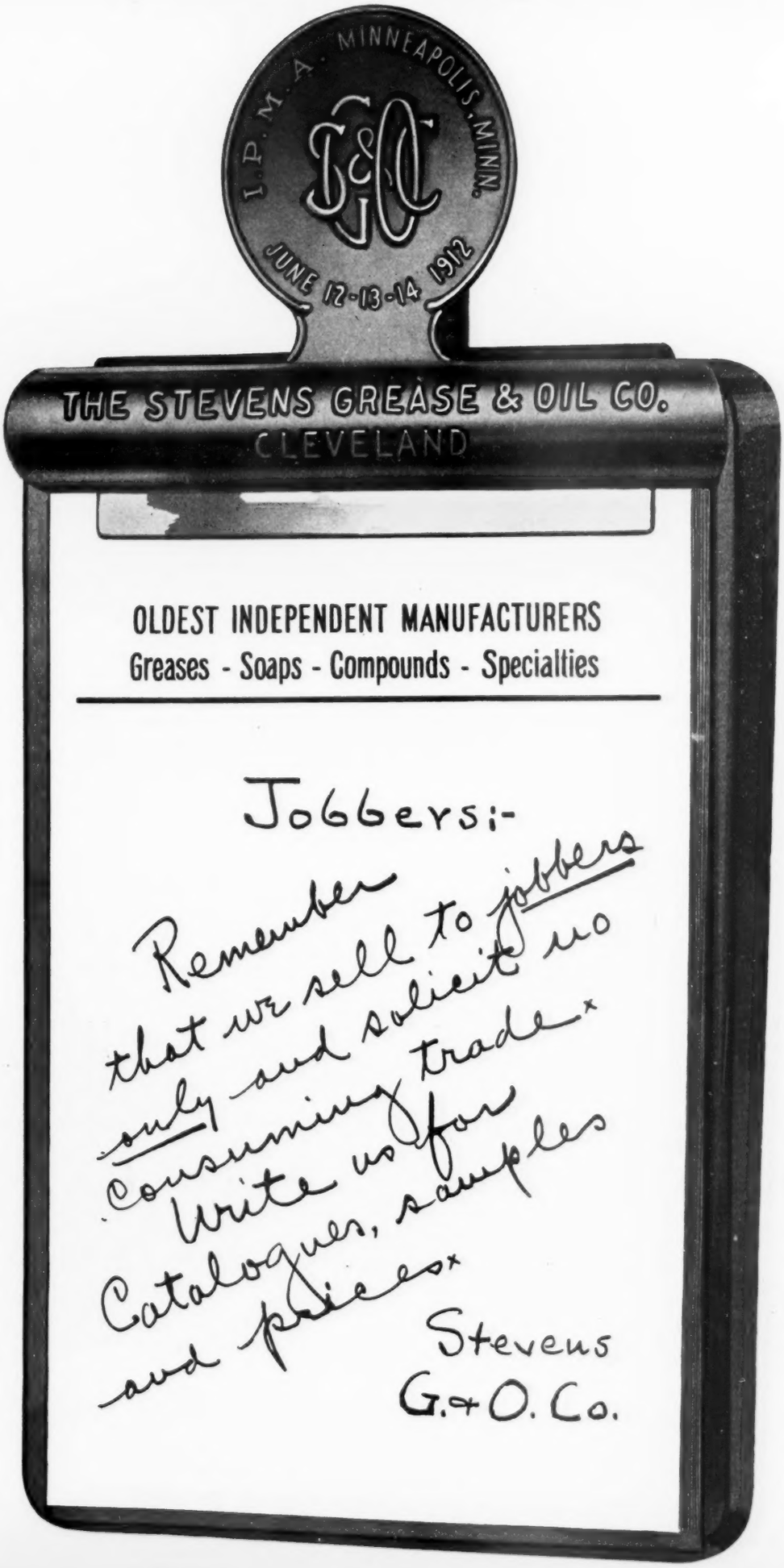
Reinforced or Plain
Painted or Galvanized
35-50-55 or 110 Gallon

ASK US FOR
CATALOGUE AND PRICES

Galesburg Cornice Works
GALESBURG
ILLINOIS

PLAIN WELDED
STORAGE BARREL
Showing faucet as carried inside the bung plug

READ OUR LIBERAL GUARANTEE


I.P.M.A. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
S&O
JUNE 12-13-14 1912
THE STEVENS GREASE & OIL CO.
CLEVELAND
OLDEST INDEPENDENT MANUFACTURERS
Greases - Soaps - Compounds - Specialties
Jobbers:-
Remember
that we sell to jobbers
only and solicit no
consuming trade.
Write us for
Catalogues, samples
and prices.
Stevens
G. & O. Co.

the producer would play a star part in the role of the "goat."

The one-sixth royalty provision has caused the producers in the various towns throughout that part of Oklahoma, Chelsea, Nowata, Bartlesville, Okmulgee, Muskogee, Cleveland and Tulsa to hold meetings and voice their protests. As a result they have wired to Washington protesting against the imposition of this provision, and asking them to hold up the regulations until the oil producers can be granted a hearing.

The protest wired from the Tulsa producers to Washington is as follows:

"Hon. Samuel Adams, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

Following resolutions adopted at mass meeting of producers here today:

Whereas, it is reported that the regulations governing the leasing of the unleased portion of the Osage nation provides for one-sixth royalty on oil and gas,

Be it Resolved by the producers of Tulsa, in mass meeting assembled, that said royalty should not exceed one-eighth for the following reasons: All commercial leases in this and other states carry only one-eighth royalty; one-sixth royalty has kept many producers out of the old Osage and will keep many out of new Osage, thus retarding development; low prices of crude in Oklahoma and distance from tidewater make one-sixth royalty ruinous to producer; Texas and Louisiana on the south and Kansas on the north are on one-eighth royalty; state land in Wyoming carries one-tenth royalty; producers will not pay bonuses if royalty is one-sixth; if royalty is one-eighth every acre can be leased at fair bonus, but at one-sixth only small portion will be leased; wells will be plugged and abandoned at one-sixth years before they would be at one-eighth; royalty of one-sixth on old Osage is no criterion because under that lease no bonuses are paid and no annual rentals or penalties for failure to drill, while new regulations carry heavy rentals and penalties and bonuses are expected, making conditions entirely different; present Osage producers have invested much more money than they have taken out, a fact that will deter producers from investing unless royalty is not more than one-eighth. Department should be fair to producers because only through their efforts and investments can the Osages expect to realize anything out of their oil lands.

Be it Further Resolved, that we earnestly petition the Honorable Secretary of the Interior to hold said regulations in abeyance and grant the producers a hearing on same at an early date.

E. R. PERRY,
A. CAMPBELL,
W. M. DUNHAM,
Producers' Committee.

The Official Classification Committee will take up the requiring of actual weight on all petroleum and its products in mixed cars at its next meeting at New York, July 23rd. The roads have offered to compromise on the estimated weight providing the oil shippers will enter an agreement giving the roads access to their books so they can determine that no shipments go under the estimated weight. The oil shippers have not yet determined their position in the matter, but they oppose the establishment of the actual weight.

ROUMANIANS PROBE PIPE LINES HERE

THE NEWS
Mid-Continent Bureau,
Tulsa, Okla, July 12.

Among the prominent recent visitors to Tulsa were Messrs. C. Cihodanie and T. Constantinesca, of Roumania, accompanied by C. H. Ruhl, of New York.

Mr. Ruhl is the American representative of very prominent European oil interests, and is acting as guide to the other two gentlemen in their visit to this country.

It is explained that Mr. Cihodanie and Mr. Constantinesca are engineers in the employ of the Roumanian government and that they have been sent to this country to investigate American methods in the construction and operation of pipe lines.

It is the intention of the Roumanian government, they explain, to construct a pipe line from the Roumanian oil fields to the sea coast, a distance of some two hundred miles, and in order to carry out this plan these gentlemen have been sent to this country to investigate the cost and methods of American pipe line construction and to purchase the necessary material, pumping equipment, etc., for the construction of this government line. Roumanian oil fields are being extensively developed at the present time, and the monthly production is over 10,000,000 barrels.

The party have already visited the eastern fields and stopped at Independence on their way to Tulsa. It was their intention to spend some time in Oklahoma, then visit Texas and other southern points, but after catching a fleeting glance at a thermometer in Tulsa it was decided that it was unnecessary to prolong their visit to this state where, during the summer the sun pays no attention to the eight-hour law, but remains constantly and vigorously on the job throughout about twelve hours. They remained here but a day and then left for the east.

C. W. JAMIESON DIES AFTER LONG ILLNESS

Charles W. Jamieson, of the Warren Refining Company, and the Floridon Company, of Warren, Pa., and connected with many other interests, died at his home in Warren, Pa., Saturday, July 6th, following an illness of many months.

For the last several months Mr. Jamieson had been confined to his bed. The trouble seemed to be largely nervous prostration due to overwork.

The funeral services were held at his home Tuesday, July the 9th, and it was attended by a large number of the members of the National Petroleum Association, of which Mr. Jamieson had been a charter member.

Veteran Jobber Dead

Henry P. Carrington, veteran oil jobber and president of the old established firm of Bliven & Carrington, New York City, died Saturday, June 8th.

WANTED POSITION as supt. or manager of refinery by experienced oil man; one who can produce results. Address F. D., care this paper.

SAMPLE CASES
I Our No. 261 New Automobile Oil Case

Size, 13¾" x 9¾" x 1¾"

Best Walrus Grain Cowhide, red plush lining, slide handle. Contains ten 8" x 1" Bottles, with metal top corks; also eight ¼ oz. polished nickel screw cap grease jars. A very handy and attractive outfit.

PRICE, COMPLETE, $4.50 NET

Ask for our NEW 40-page catalogue, showing a complete line of sample cases, especially made for the Paint, Oil and Varnish trade.

The Cleveland Leather Goods Co.
118 Noble Court, N. W. Cleveland, O., U. S. A.

FISH OIL

¶ A question and the answer.

¶ You, Mr. Jobber, ask this—"Where can I purchase A Grade Cold Pressed or Crude Fish Oil—Straits Oil—Fish Pressings—from strictly first hands who have sufficiently large pressing and storage facilities to insure my getting absolutely the best and at an attractive figure?"

¶ And the answer is, Wm. C. Robinson and Son Company.

¶ Your order, be it for one barrel or five hundred will be promptly and carefully filled. With that most important essential—direct purchase—and the additional inducement of exceedingly low freight rate from Baltimore to the West—what valid reason can you have for not calling your stenographer now and dictating a request for quotations on your requirements?

Wm. C. Robinson and Son Company
DEPT. 4
Fish Oil Pressers since 1832
BALTIMORE, MD.

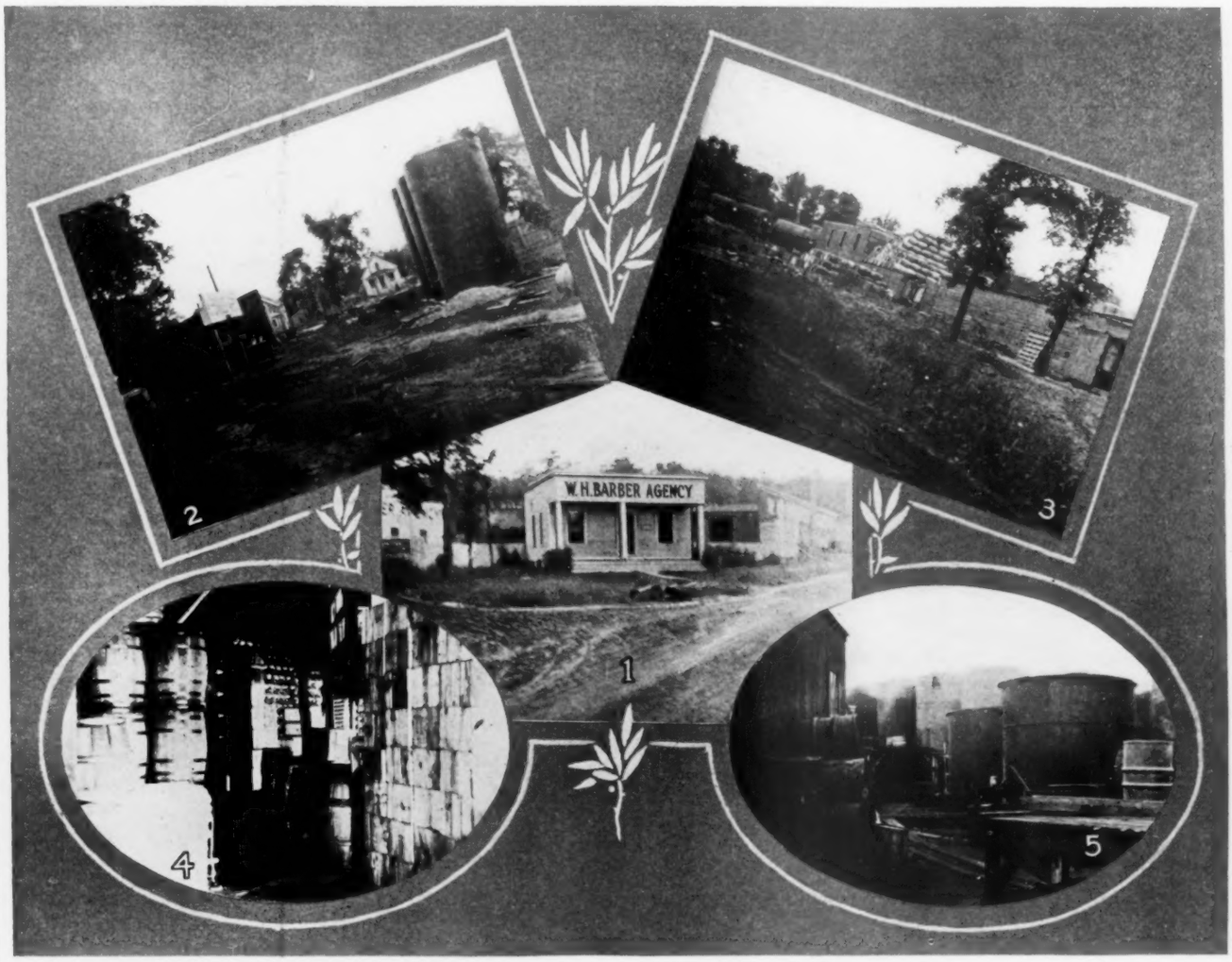
The W. H. Barber Agency

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Headquarters for the Northwest for all kinds of

Jobbers' Supplies

Oils, all kinds, Naval Stores in bulk and plain packages, barrels and all kinds of containers



Views of the W. H. Barber Agency

The W. H. Barber Agency covers more than four acres of its own ground at 1501 Hamline avenue S. E., Minneapolis.

View No. 1—Shows the main office.

View No. 2—Is the gasoline storage division, consisting of three 15,000 gallon tanks and pumping station, all apart from the main plant.

View No. 3—Gives one set of warehouses and barreling houses (running to the left of the office in View No. 1.) In the warehouses are some 37 tanks of different varnishes, animal, and mineral oils, etc.

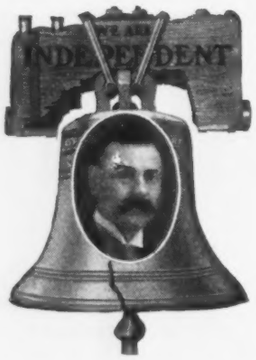
View No. 4—Is a glimpse of one corner of the package warehouse (located to the right of the office). The cool basement of this house alone will hold 50 cars of small packages.

View No. 5—Are some of the 15 large storage tanks of all kinds of non-volatile oils.

The Barber Agency carries at all times complete stocks of every conceivable commodity and specialty that an oil jobber needs.

A wire, phone call or letter from you, Mr. Jobber, will bring *at once* the very thing that you may be out of, or the article that you get calls for but don't often have in stock.

This large plant is maintained SOLELY for the CONVENIENCE of the JOBBER, and all sales are made ONLY to the jobber—WIRE US AND WE'LL SHOW YOU



BELL OIL CO.
QUALITY GREASE MAKERS
St. Louis, Mo.
F. C. BRETSNYDER, PREST.

We manufacture all kinds of
GREASES
for the Oil Jobber

Write for Samples and Prices

LOW RATES NOW INTO SPOKANE, WASH.

Due to the success of the city of Spokane, Wash., in fighting the railroads for something better than the coast rate plus the locals back to Spokane, the oil men are now enjoying greatly decreased rates to that city.

The fight lasted several years. It was won before the Interstate Commerce Commission and lost before the Commerce Court, and is one of the decisions for which that court has been greatly criticized. The railroads recently, however, agreed to a compromise which isn't far out of line with what the city of Spokane fought for.

The car load rates on petroleum and its products had been from all refining points east of Spokane $1.55 a hundred and they are now; from Pittsburg and Atlantic seaboard territory $1.35; from Cleveland, Toledo and Findlay, O., $1.30; from Whiting, Ind., $1.21; from Wood River, Ill., $1.17; from Kansas $1.04 and from Oklahoma $1.35. This last rate is out of line and efforts are now being made to have it reduced to the Kansas basis.

Forest A. Huff of Bradford, Pa., has organized the Forest Oil & Grease Company, with offices at Clarington, Pa., and works at Marienville, Pa. He will manufacture a full line of lubricating oils, greases, soaps and cutting compounds and a roof paint that he has invented. He says the roof paint will take care of contraction and expansion in the roof without melting and will also act like a cement, that in case of a hole in the roof you can dip a muslin rag in the paint and lay the rag over the oil and it will seal the hole.

FOCKLER WON IN-LAW AND IN OIL

Louis Fockler, president of the Pure Oil Company, of Minneapolis, and veteran oil jobber who died recently, was born in Alexandria, Pa., Nov. 18, 1846. He went through the grade schools there, entering the high school at the age of 8 years. At the age of 13 he had not only finished high school, but had taken a course in practical surveying. When about 14 years of age his parents moved to Fayette, Iowa, where his father invested extensively in farming lands. His holding ran over 8,000 acres, all of which was picked out personally and paid for in cash during a period of three years. He then moved to Dubuque, where he spent about six years.

Mr. Fockler attended Fayette College, going to Yale in 1868 and spending the years of 1869 and 1870 at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, preparing for the law.

He was engaged in active practice in Dubuque for nearly ten years, attaining an enviable reputation as a criminal lawyer. His eloquence before juries was frequently commented upon by the local press. About 1880 he gave up the practice of law to go into the manufacturing of carriage tops with his brother. These were the original patented folding tops, such as are now seen on every buggy and most automobiles. The factory in Dubuque burned after a few years and was rebuilt in East Dubuque, Ill. After occupying the East Dubuque factory for seven years another disastrous fire wiped out the business. It was reorganized in Lincoln, Neb., where Mr. Fockler spent three and a half years.

In 1893 he decided to resume the practice of law and came to St. Paul, where, a couple of years later, fire for the third time wiped out his business, this time his law library and office. In the next few years after the panic, the law business did not prove as profitable as it might have been, and Mr. Fockler sought a position as salesman with the Northwestern Star Oil Company, of Minneapolis.

Although unfamiliar with the oil business, by perseverance and energy, in a short period of time, he became one of the most successful salesmen in his territory. After the explosion of the Northwestern Star, one of the most disastrous oil explosions in the country, which killed the proprietor and ten of his employes, Mr. Fockler received employment from the Penn Oil and Supply Company, where he remained only a few months. Shortly afterwards he embarked in an enterprise for himself with V. R. Benham, L. B. Hancock and others. They incorporated the Pure Oil Company, of which he became the practical head and president, and by that usual force and energy applied to things or business that he engaged in, he succeeded in making it one of the best known and most successful and prosperous enterprises of its character in the Northwest.

Mr. Fockler was an indefatigable worker on the road and this characteristic may have hastened his death. During the last week in April he made a long drive in the face of such a wind storm that no driver would ac-

Continued to page 16, column 1).

Resolution Adopted at Annual Meeting National Petroleum Association

OCTOBER 20, 1911

"Whereas, it is brought to our notice that the lubricating oil fire test thermometers at the present time used by the oil trade, are, and always have been, inaccurate, on account of their having been standardized with thermometers which show accurate reading when the entire instrument is immersed; and,

"Whereas, in the testing of lubricating oils, a total immersion of the instrument is impracticable, the common practice being to simply have a depth of about ⅛ inch over the mercury bulb; and,

"Whereas, comparisons with the United States Government Standard at the Thermometer Bureau in Washington, the Redwood Laboratory in London and the Konigliches Materialprufungsamt of Berlin, show our so-called Standard instruments to be inaccurate and when tested at 600° F. to register about 15° low; therefore, be it

"Resolved: that we recommend to our members the adoption of correct instruments, standardized for a submersion in the Oil sufficiently to cover the mercury bulb about ⅛ inch, and that only such instruments be accepted which bear the label, or inscription indicating that they have been standardized accordingly; and be it further

"Resolved: that a copy of this resolution be sent to the manufacturers of thermometers who are supplying such instruments to the oil trade."

The H&M *"Tycos"* Bulb Immersion Thermometer for Flash and Fire Testing; made as above specified; has been on the market for years.

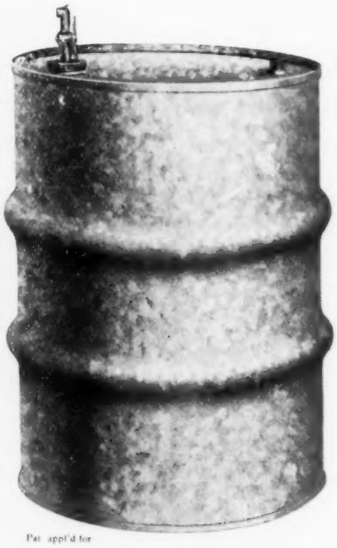
We some time ago called the refiners' attention to the fact that the instruments they were using to make their tests were giving inaccurate results.

The adoption of the above resolution we consider the highest testimonial as to the standard quality of our instruments.

Catalog and price list of extensive line of Oil Testing instruments sent free on request.

H&M *Division*
Taylor Instrument Companies
Rochester, N. Y.

Steel Barrels



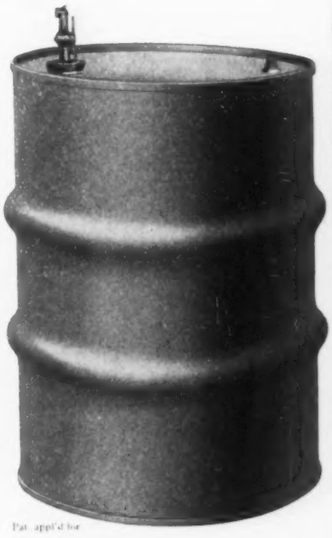
Pat. appl'd for

Galvanized

These cuts show our new "REVERSIBLE FAUCET" which cannot be injured in shipment and is easily reversed and attached for use.

WRITE US FOR
FULL PARTICULARS

We can furnish any of our barrels with this "REVERSIBLE FAUCET."



Pat. appl'd for

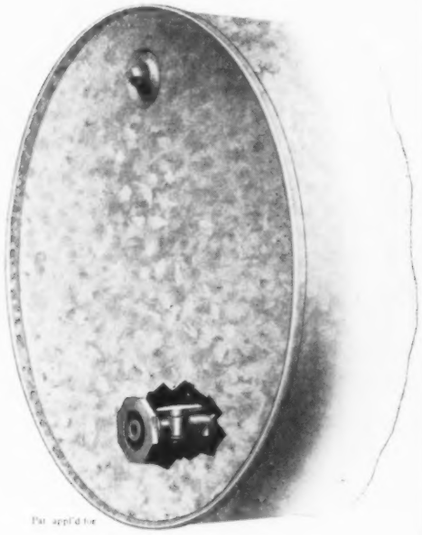
Black

Pat. appl'd for

Ready for Shipment

Pat. appl'd for

Ready for Use



Pat. appl'd for

Section showing Faucet in place for shipment

We want to hear from you regarding your requirements.

We make Steel Barrels for all purposes.

The Draper Manufacturing Company

2229-2235 Ashland Road **CLEVELAND, OHIO**

Practical Politician Becomes Ohio's New Oil Inspector

BENJ. J. McKINNEY,
Of Marietta, New Ohio State Oil Inspector.

(By Special Correspondent.)

COLUMBUS, O., July 9.—Another Ohio editor has been appointed state oil inspector, in the person of Benjamin J. McKinney of Marietta. He has succeeded William L. Finley, formerly an editor at Kenton.

The presumption is that these men were not selected for the inspectorship because they were editors, any more than because of their "expert" knowledge of oils. Their primary qualification appears to have been an intimate and successful experience in the game of politics.

Mr. Finley's term expired May 15. He hardly expected reappointment. For some time he had worked to defeat the presidential ambitions of Gov. Harmon. The day after the adjournment of the Baltimore convention, his head went into the basket and Mr. McKinney was designated as his immediate successor.

With the exception of Harvey C. Garber, perhaps Gov. Harmon owes his nomination and election to the governorship to Mr. Finley more than to any other man. Messrs. Garber and Finley were in control of the party organization in the state and they dictated the selection of Judson Harmon. Then they lined up the liberal element and elected him.

Once secure in the state house, the governor entirely forgot the obligation. He did appoint Mr. Finley as oil inspector, but that ended his expression of gratitude. It is believed he would have relieved Mr. Finley promptly on the expiration of his term May 15, but for the looks of the thing, as the state primary was then only six days away. Between the primary date and the Baltimore convention, it would have looked equally invidious, and he postponed it until the convention adjourned.

Like Mr. Finley, his successor has been chairman of his party's state central committee and has had a wide political experience. Mr. Finley's immediate predecessors, W. H. Phipps and John R. Malloy, too were identified with official positions in party committees for years. It is believed that Mr. Finley will manage the candidacy of James M. Cox of Dayton, Democratic nominee for governor.

WILLIAM L. FINLEY,
Of Kenton, Retiring Inspector.

Fockler Won in Law and in Oil

(Continued from page 14, column 2).

company him. He was lost for five hours on the South Dakota prairie, during part of which time he had to hold the buggy top down by main strength to keep it from being blown away. He was straining every nerve to clean up a circle of small towns so he could leave that territory and get home for the celebration of his wedding anniversary the following week.

He had known for some time that he had an enlargement of the prostate gland, but it never troubled him very much until a few days after his return home. It then stopped up the opening of the bladder and for two days he suffered tortures.

On April 30 it was decided to have an operation and he was taken to St. Luke's hospital. Early in the morning of May 2 he was operated on and shortly after eight o'clock the same evening he died from a hemorrhage, indirectly resulting from the operation. The day of his death was the fortieth anniversary of his marriage to Emeline Hinds, of Dubuque, Iowa.

His widow and two children, Louis H. Fockler and Hazel Fockler Van Duzee, survive him.

Mr. Fockler's funeral took place from the residence of his son-in-law, in St. Paul, on May 4, and he was buried in the family lot in Linwood Cemetery, Dubuque, Iowa, on Sunday morning, May 5, 1912.

TANKS

We BUY all kinds Second Hand Tanks Anywhere—Any Size

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

ROBEY TANK WORKS

2513 So. Robey St. PHONE—CANAL 3401 CHICAGO, ILL.

H. BOLLWERK & BRO.

Builders of Oil Tank Wagons

OF EVERY CONSTRUCTION
Correct in Every Particular

3105 South Broadway ST. LOUIS, MO.

CREW LEVICK COMPANY
HEAD OFFICES
2231 Land Title and Trust Bldg.
Broad & Chestnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
REFINERIES:
Seaboard Oil Works
Muir Oil Works
Glade Oil Works
Warren Gasoline Works
Producers and Refiners
Of High Quality Oils Only
PETROLEUM LUBRICANTS
Of the Highest Viscosity and Fire Test.
OFFICES
New York, Boston, Chicago, Baltimore, Savannah, Warren, Chester
London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, Frankfort A-M
Water-White Oils. Naphthas. Gasolines. Paraffine Wax.

STENCILS
STAMPS SEALS
The Dickey-Grabler Co.
118 Noble Ct. N. E., CLEVELAND, O.

OIL BARRELS, HALF BARRELS AND KEGS
We Manufacture 1000 BARRELS DAILY
A. M. WELTI & BRO., 7832 KINSMAN ROAD CLEVELAND, - OHIO

Extraordinary Court Decision Annuls Louisiana Oil Rates

Taking only the railroad company's alleged statement of the case, which the testimony showed in English of one syllable to be anything but fact, the Louisiana Supreme Court, June 28, overthrew the order of the Louisiana State Railroad Commission of three years ago placing in effect low and somewhat equitable oil L. C. L. freight rates and re-established the old-time preferential rates that favor only the Standard Oil Company and practically bar completely the Independents from dealing in the state outside of its two cities.

The decision of the Supreme Court was a complete surprise to the oil men, as the case had not only been a hard fought one before the state railroad commission, but it had been bitterly fought before the district court a year ago and the commission had won. But what was more of a surprise to the oil men was the process of mind of the court, that law probably will construe as "reasoning."

The only time that the Supreme Court strayed away from the railroad's statement of the case was when it went outside the evidence entirely and held that as the oil men could charge the railroads any price they wanted for the oil—that's what the court said, at all events—the oil men shouldn't kick on the roads getting their price, especially when anything less was "confiscation" of property.

RATES HURT S. O. CO.

Considerable time was allowed to elapse after the commission's order went into effect before the roads started suit. The order showed that the Independents not only could sell oil against the Standard, but that their presence and possible competition made a great saving in prices to the public, for the Standard had long nursed Louisiana at high prices.

The railroads picked as the one to bring suit the scrawniest two streaks of rust that traveled and floated across the swamps of the state, the Louisiana Railway and Navigation Company. This bit of alleged engineering was a joke in a railroading way and had fared just about as well as a flea-bitten yellow dog. When the boll weevil wasn't raising the dickens with the cotton crop then the Mississippi river was washing a good part of its mileage down stream.

This road sued out an injunction against the commission restraining it from continuing its order. Kindly note that the other roads of the state kept well out of the case. They couldn't afford to let their fat earnings appear. This combination railroad and horse ferry set forth that its property "cost" $17,000,000. Counsel for the commission showed that with but 300 miles of track, this brought the cost per mile up to $60,000—rather ambitious for a single track road. Up in other states a half that was thought high for a real railroad. Then quite by accident the commission's counsel discovered that the road was carried entirely in the right hand pants pocket of a gentleman named Edenborn, who, in his left hand pocket, carried a construction company which built the road, partly with the road's own money, and then sold it to the railroad company for more of the road's money. This money was of the burlesque variety, stocks and bonds, and it had been authorized so rapidly that Mr. Edenborn's printing press either couldn't run fast enough or his pockets were full.

COURT FINDS "INVESTMENT."

The Supreme Court accepted the seventeen million as "capital invested," and carefully took cognizance of the fact that it had never drawn dividends nor interest (overlooking the fact that the bonds for a good part of this had never even been printed), and the court found that in 1908 the road was behind $575,000 and in 1909, $513,330.42, including, of course, interest "on the investment." The Supreme Court also found that the gross revenue per ton mile from ALL oil handled in 1909 was 11 mills and the cost per ton mile for handling freight during that time was 13.6 mills; and that the per ton mile revenue from ALL oil handled in 1909 was 8 mills and the cost of all freight 12.8 mills.

Counsel for the railroad commission had pointed out in many pages of his brief that the case under consideration concerned only the less-than-carload rates and did not concern any carload business at all, and that confining the discussion to L. C. L. rates exclusively, which were the ones sought to be enjoined, the average per ton mile revenue of the L. R. & N. Company was 68.2 mills under the commission's order, while the rates averaged a per ton per mile revenue all over the state on all roads of 56.9 mills; that these per ton mile earnings were eight times what the railroads themselves had accepted on through and carload rates and what the L. R. & N. had accepted as part of the set of fancy low rates mades for

CRYSTAL OIL WORKS
REFINERS OF
PETROLEUM
AND MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE
Lubricating Oils
Railroad Oils a Specialty
OIL CITY, PA.

OIL PUMP AND GASOLINE TANKS
30 and 60 gal.—Sizes carried in stock.
Correspondence solicited.
THE HUNT & DORMAN MFG. CO.
2106 Superior Ave. Cleveland, Ohio

the Standard Oil Company exclusively, down the river from Wood River, Ill., which last rate brought the L. R. & N. but 7.5 mills per ton mile.

WHAT COURT SAYS.

Having carefully avoided this evidence, the Supreme Court continued as follows:

"That, had the order in question gone into effect in 1908, plaintiff's gross revenue from the oil traffic would have been reduced from $2,989.71 to $1,449.74; that said order reduces the rate for less than carload shipments below that established for carload shipments, and below the rates established for less than carload shipments in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee and Texas (in which states the rates for less than carload shipments are lower than for carload shipments). (The evidence showed the contrary.—Ed.) That, prior to the issuance of said order, there was no complaint of the existing rate and no demand, from Shreveport, Alexandria, or Baton Rouge, for a change, and that the order was issued at the request of a few corporations engaged in the oil business in New Orleans, in order to enable them to compete with other concerns which ship in carload lots and peddle through the interior—town and country—from tank wagons. We further find that the business done by those corporations over plaintiff's road was small, at best, yielding plaintiff but $200 or $300 a year; and the evidence fails to satisfy us that, up to the date of the trial, which was perhaps a year after the event the reduction in the rate had yielded a profit to all the dealers combined equal to the loss inflicted upon the plaintiff; and it seems quite certain that none of the profits, whatever it may have been, reached the pockets of the consumer.

OPINION.

"The constitution (Art. 284) confers upon the railroad commission power to adopt reasonable and just rates, and no other, and, whilst we do not doubt the intention of the members of the commission to exercise that power with entire singleness of purpose, we are of opinion that they have fallen into error in this case, which we think is governed by the interpretation placed upon the mandate of the constitution in a comparative case, in which it was held that (quoting from syllabus):

"'A reduced rate upon a particular commodity cannot be said to be reasonable and just when it is established without regard to whether the existing rate is high or low, as compared with rates on other commodities, and without regard to whether it will pay the cost of the service rendered or yield a fair return to the carrier upon the capital invested.'

"'Morgans * * Co. vs. Railroad Commission, 127 La. 637.'

PROTECTS R. R.

"The state exercises the power to regulate corporations and, particularly those engaged in public service, because, having conferred upon them the corporate franchises and the rights incidental thereto, it is incumbent upon her, in the interest of the body of her citizens, from whom the power to make the grant is derived, to see to it that the franchise and rights so conferred are not used for purposes of oppression or for the inordinate aggrandisement of the few at the expense of the many. But there are citizens behind railroad corporations, as well as behind oil companies and desks and counters, and we do not understand it to be the purpose of the constitution to oppress or discriminate against the one class any more than the other,—the idea being, to live and let live. And, as it is no part of the obligation of the dealer in oil to bear the expense of maintaining a railroad, so it is no part of the obligation of the railroad company to bear the expense of

MR. JOBBER

YOU want **INCREASED PROFITS.** You want to make it a **CERTAINTY,** not a myth. We can help you to that end. Our specialty is manufacturing high-grade paint specialties for **JOBBERS EXCLUSIVELY,** and assisting them in every way possible to build up a **PERMANENT, PROFITABLE PAINT** business. We give you the full benefit of our many years of experience as expert grinders and manufacturers of paints, especially those adapted to outside surfaces of every description as are our **COLORED ASPHALTUM PAINTS.** You cannot afford to put off taking advantage of our offer. You are keeping the credit side of that **PROFIT AND LOSS** account down just that much longer. Write for catalog, color cards, and prices.

We sell to jobbers exclusively.

The Atlantic Paint Co.
Cleveland, Ohio.

Southwestern Refining Company

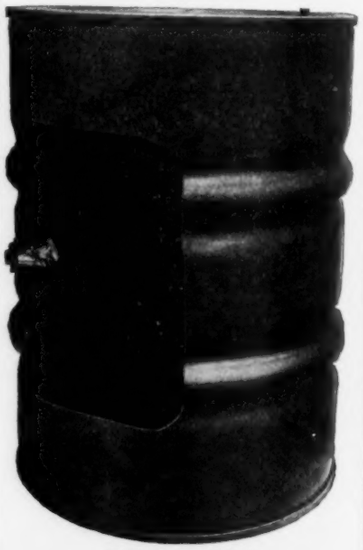
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Refinery: Bigheart, Okla. General Office: Tulsa, Okla.

JOBBERS ATTENTION! CHEAPER THAN WOOD

The Jobbers who are selling Oil in Steel Barrels are "MAKING A KILLING." WHY NOT YOU?

THE PACKAGE PREFERRED BY THE FACTORY AND AUTOMOBILE TRADE. THE ONLY PACKAGE WHICH HAS BEEN FOUND SATISFACTORY FOR BOTH SHIPPING AND STORAGE. NO LOSS IN TRANSIT OR AT DESTINATION. LET US HAVE YOUR TRIAL ORDER, THE BARREL WILL DO THE REST. OUR PRICES AND PROMPT DELIVERIES WILL INTEREST YOU.



PATENT PENDING

The S. F. K. Steel Barrel Co.

919-925 West St. SIXTH CITY

GERMANIA REFINING CO., OIL CITY, PA.
REFINERS OF PENNSYLVANIA PETROLEUM ONLY
All grades of High Test Steam Refined and Filtered Cylinder Stocks, Bright Cold Test Cylinder Valve, Engine, Dynamo, Spindle and Water White Oils, Gasolines and Wax

building up that business of the oil dealer. The latter, it is true, has the advantage that he may charge the railroad company what he pleases for his oil, whereas the state will not permit the railroad company to overcharge, or to discriminate against him with respect to the transportation that it sells. The state will not, however, undertake to compel the railroad company to transact its whole business at a loss, for that would be to violate the constitution of the United States; nor will the courts of the state undertake to compel such company to transact any part of its business upon unreasonable terms, merely that particular persons, whether incorporated or not, may profit thereby, for that would be to violate the constitution of the state, and, perhaps, of the United states as well.

"In the instant case we are of opinion that the order complained of operates to that effect, and should be annulled.

"It is, therefore, ordered, adjudged and decreed that the judgment appealed from be annulled, avoided and reversed, and that there now be judgment in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendant, the Railroad Commission of Louisiana, decreeing null, void and of no effect its order No. 976, of date February 26, 1909, reducing established freight rates on petroleum and its products in this state. Defendant to pay all costs."

Unless there can be a rehearing this will settle this case. It's possible that the railroad commission may be asked to fix new rates, but it will be hard to fix any rates, save those in effect by this decision, that would be fair and just.

The fight started years ago at the request of the Independent oil jobbers of Louisiana, who found themselves hemmed in New Orleans by a most iniquitous system of rates and by the refusal of the roads to handle oil on anything but one day of the week. The case was fought by C. D. Chamberlin, of Cleveland, as attorney for the oil men, and the various state attorney generals and their assistants for the commission.

The CHANUTE REFINING CO., CHANUTE, KAS
REFINERS OF OKLAHOMA PETROLEUM
"Sunshine" Quality Oils are Carefully Manufactured
"Sunshine" Naphtha is Free from Oil and Sweet

HIGH GRADE HYDROMETERS FOR CASING HEAD GASOLINE
Range 70 to 110° Beaume—Combined With Thermometer
Send for Bulletin No. 2 B—"Instruments for Oil Refiners"
CARBONDALE INSTRUMENT CO., CARBONDALE, PA.

Liquefied Gas to Relieve Big Gasoline Shortage on Coast

(By Special Correspondent.)

LOS ANGELES, July 3.—The next few months and the early part of 1913 may be expected to witness a very marked relief in the gasoline shortage on the Pacific coast that has threatened to become quite acute. Indeed, that does not fully describe what it actually is at the present time and has been for some time past. The relief is coming through the utilization of the natural gas that hitherto has mostly gone to waste, and also through the importation of Oriental benzine by the Asiatic Petroleum Company.

About a year since the Pacific Gasoline Company began the manufacture of gasoline in Brea Canyon from the gas of the great Birch well that measures about 2,000,000 cubic feet daily. Starting with a capacity of 800,000, it has enlarged the plant to handle the entire 2,000,000 cubic feet. The product is an 80 gravity gasoline that is piped to the Union's refinery at Stewart, a mile and a half distant, and blended with a lower grade so that it can be safely handled. Two or three similar plants are to be put in on the various properties in Brea Canyon shortly. After the gasoline is extracted the gas is used for fuel and illumination in the field and at the Union's refinery.

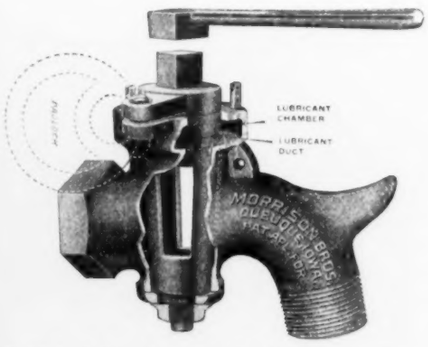
At Midway the Honolulu Consolidated Oil Company built the first gasoline plant of this kind in California, but for some reason it made only a trial run, but the management now states that the first unit of 1,000,000 cubic feet daily will be running regularly in a week or ten days. Four units of equal capacity are completed, so that the plant is prepared to handle 4,000,000 cubic feet daily.

At Santa Maria the Union has just started an 800,000 cubic foot capacity plant which is to be increased eventually to 4,000,000 and perhaps more, or other plants placed at other points in the same field where the Union wells alone yield by actual tests between 17,000,000 and 18,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily. Two plants of similar capacity to the Union's first unit and one smaller one have also been started in this same field on Independent properties. The total gas production of the old Santa Maria field is about 20,000,000 cubic feet daily.

In the Puento hills adjoining Brea Canyon, in Los Angeles county, the Puento Oil Company, that owns all the field, has just started another gasoline-from-natural-gas plant, shipping the product to Los Angeles in special tank wagons operated in trains by automobile and there blending it with lower grade product from its refinery at Chino to make it salable.

In the Midway, Maricopa and Buena Vista Hills region there is an output of over 60,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily, from which the Midway Gas Company is to supply Los Angeles with heat and illumination in competition with artificial gas. The first of its two 12-inch pipe lines, 160 miles in length, is under construction and the second will be started as soon as it is finished. The company has bought the output of the Standard's big gasers in the Buena Vista hills.

To meet this competition the Los Angeles Gas & Electric Corporation has ac-



Self-Lubricating Tank Wagon Faucets
LAST FOR YEARS
Complete Equipment for Oil Stations and Tank Wagons
Also Tanks of All Descriptions
MORRISON BROS.
DUBUQUE, IOWA

GREAT WESTERN
TRADE MARK
THE GREAT WESTERN OIL CO
HIGH GRADE ILLUMINATING AND LUBRICATING OILS
HEAD OFFICES CLEVELAND, OHIO
Bright Filtered Stocks
Steam Refined Stocks
Cylinder Oils, Compounded
Engine Oils
Viscous Neutrals
Automobile Oils
Linseed Oil Soap
Wax
Greases
Penns Gasoline
Naphtha
Water White Oils

quired an option on the Union Oil Company's gas at Santa Maria, but as yet has made no move to utilize it. A number of tests have also been made of wells in the Southern fields around Los Angeles, in Brea Canyon, Olinda, Coyotes and Salt Lake, where there is an immense supply.

For years the town of Santa Maria has been supplied with gas from the Brookshire's wells and the company is extending the service to San Luis Obispo and other small towns. Ventura has also burned natural gas for years from shallow gas wells on the Casitas ranch, where oil is now sought by San Francisco capitalists. Stockton, near San Francisco, has had natural gas for all purposes for many years from wells in the city limits, but it is a marsh gas and no oil exists there. Bakersfield is also using natural gas from Midway.

The Indian Refining Company is building a 3,000 foot wharf at Martinez on San Francisco Bay and will commence on a wharf and tankage at San Pedro (Los Angeles) harbor at once to receive supplies of benzine from the Asiatic Petroleum tankers that will come from Borneo and Sumatra. A similar station is about ready at Seattle. It is thought that the first steamers will 16—PET NEWS Endress JULY 9 come to Los Angeles and San Francisco early in 1913. The company's representatives are positive in the statement that the company expects to sell nothing but gasoline and seeks only to fill the existing shortage. There is no intention to import any burning oil. No crude will be carried back on the steamers on their return to the Orient.

USE PERUVIAN CRUDE.

An increasing amount of high-grade crude is being imported from Peru for treatment by the Standard at Point Richmond. The Lobitos Oil Fields, Ltd., the British company that is developing oil in Peru and shipping this oil to the Standard, has just ordered a second tank steamer to meet the increased trade demands. British interests, in which the Lobitos and other British-Peruvian corporations are concerned, plan to establish seven marine oil supply stations in Chili and Peru, in addition to those already existing at Callao and Valparaiso, to be followed by others in Ecuador and Columbia to fill the gap between Peru and Panama, and later probably others will be put in north of Panama in Mexico and Central America. The Lobitos' steamers on their return to South America carry fuel residuum from Point Richmond which is used extensively in Peru and Chili for industrial and railroad purposes and for the nitrate works, the last of which are supplied by the Union Oil Company. With the opening of the Panama canal these will fill an overwhelming demand.

The General Pipe Line Company has commenced building its pipe line from Midway to Los Angeles, working at both lines.

The bankruptcy proceedings against the Guaranty Pipe Line Company have been dismissed in the federal courts, Judge Wellborn holding that while the company is insolvent, it has done nothing upon which to base bankruptcy proceedings.

The Associated is to start building its refinery on Avon on San Rrancisco Bay very shortly.

WOOD BARREL SPECIFICATIONS TOO STRINGENT, SAY COOPERS

(Continued from col 3, page 1)

at security and safety. The very character of his container demands that. In order to obtain this, the first essential of the package is strength. Since the dawn of civilization the barrel has been the one type of package which stood for strength, security and availability, and the present-day cooper, while he has increased his manufacturing facilities, has never lowered the standard willingly.

DEVIATE FROM STANDARD.

The proposed specifications call for special stock and this adds to the cost. The capacity recommended by the Bureau of Explosives is greater than the standard size of staves and heading will produce in a barrel.

This matter was brought up at the meeting of the National Coopers' Association, at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, Ill., July 14, 1911. The results of the tests of the wooden package as detailed by a communication from the Bureau of explosives, was considered at length. A committee consisting of some of the largest and most experienced cooperage manufacturers in the world whose shops turn out oil containers by the thousands and who are vitally interested in this line of endeavor, was appointed to submit specifications for an oil barrel especially adapted to the needs of the lighter and more inflammable fluids of the industry.

Voluntarily they recommend a thicker stave than had been in use; thicker heading and heavier hoops and they especially specified that these new measurements should obtain WHEN FINISHED. In other words, where the gasoline barrel had formerly been manufactured of three-quarter inch staves in the rough, which, as a general rule, lost one-thirty-second of an inch in their thickness when the barrel was planed and polished, the coopers' specifications demanded that the new package should contain staves and heading three-quarters of an inch thick, WHEN FINISHED ready to be filled. This requires a seven-eighth inch stave in the rough. In the opinion of these gentlemen, and bear in mind that their decision came from the observations of decades of intimate knowledge of the ability and limitations of these containers to successfully perform the duties for which they were designed, the specifications they submitted to the association provided for an absolutely safe carrying vessel for the lighter oils, strong enough to resist extraordinary hardships in thansportation, and yet sufficiently low in cost to enable it to be made and purchased at a profit. There is nothing theoretical about this specification. It is the concrete judgment of able manufacturers of years of experience; the essence of ever vigilant supervision over their products since oil shipments became a factor in the commercial world.

To comply with the new specifications as set forth in the Bureau of Explosives' circular, would render the cost of the barrel so high as to be practically prohibitive. Taking the high cost of the raw materials, the very cream of the forest, as demanded by the new rules, the finished container would represent a value greater than the contents, if the barrel was filled with gasoline. Of course, there is a re-filling value attached to the vessel, but the first cost would be greater than that of the fluid it contains.

The cooper from his position of absolute and intimate knowledge of the oil trade, knows that the specifications as adopted by the National Coopers' Association will produce a package stronger in all essential requirements than the ordinary experiences incident to railroad transportation demand, and strong enough to resist extraordinarily rough handling, such as shock and shifting of cargo.

The cooper welcomes a standard. He believes that if a certain specification is adopted for a stated class of containers, much of the dissatisfaction that has developed will disappear. If a shipper wants a thousand gasoline barrels, the package manufacturer will be glad to make them for him according to a standard specification, and not to a specification which is lower in quality and price, to enable the shipper to enter into some fierce competition at the expense of the barrel. This standard, the manufacturer of oil barrels believes, is best expressed in the specifications as adopted by the National Coopers' Association last July, as follows:

"The staves and heads shall be made of

THE CAN QUESTION

THE MOST POTENT FACTOR IN THE SALE OF OILS & GREASES IS

"QUALITY"

YET THIS DOMINATING FEATURE IS VERY OFTEN RETARDED BY

INFERIOR CONTAINERS

ARE YOUR PRODUCTS WELL DRESSED?

HAVE YOUR CANS-"THE MUTE REPRESENTATIVES OF YOUR HOUSE"-FULLY MET WITH YOUR EXPECTATIONS?

ST. LOUIS TIN AND SHEET METAL WORKING Co.

"EXPONENTS OF KWALITY KANS"

SAINT LOUIS

white oak, thoroughly kiln dried, not less than three-quarters of an inch in thickness when the barrel is finished. The hoops shall be six in number and shall be of the following widths and gauges:

"Head hoops, not less than 1¾ wide by 17 gauge.

"Quarter hoops, not less than 1-12 wide by 18 gauge.

"Bilge hoops, not less than 1¾ wide by 17 gauge."

The National Coopers' Association meets in Chicago at the Auditorium hotel, July 16, 1912. This matter will undoubtedly be brought up before it and thoroughly discussed. It cannot be said in advance what action may be taken upon it, but all the cooper wants is a square deal. He welcomes a standard specification that cannot be deviated from and believes that those adopted by his association are the very best from the standpoints of safety, availability and cost.

COL. DUNN ASKS FOR ALL TO CO-OPERATE

"New York City, June 26, 1912.

"To Associations of Manufacturers and Shippers:

"Your attention is invited to Paragraphs 1822, a and b, of the Interstate Commerce Commission Regulations for the Transportation of Dangerous Articles Other than Explosives, from which you will see that all containers of such dangerous articles must comply with specifications, or if no specifications have been approved, then the shippers must submit samples of their containers to this office for approval before they are allowed to be used. This later requirement would result in the submission for approval of a great number of containers differing in only unimportant points, and unnecessary expense to many manufacturers and shippers as well as to this office.

"In order to more easily comply with the requirements of the Interstate Commerce Commission, this office has prepared tentative specifications for containers of various kinds, to be used for the shipment of dangerous articles.

"These specifications are based largely on the best methods now followed voluntarily by many manufacturers and shippers, and in many cases are made up in accordance with advice received from them: but it is desired, as far as possible, to submit them to all concerned in order to obtain comments and suggestions, and it is believed that the best methods of securing a general consideration of the specifications is to submit them to various *associations* of manufacturers and shippers, and let those associations take the matter up with their individual members.

"Pursuant to that idea, I am enclosing herewith two copies of the various specifications which have been tentatively prepared, and in which your association is interested, with the request that you give this matter the fullest publicity among your members, and that you aid me with your co-operation and advice, in bringing this matter to a successful conclusion.

"It may eventually be found advisable to call a conference of the interested parties to go over the matter for the purpose of arriving at a definite conclusion as to these specifications: but it is hoped that this may not be necessary.

"(Signed) B. W. Dunn,
"Chief Inspector."

B. E. SHIPPING CONTAINER SPECIFICATION NO. 9.

Prepared by
THE BUREAU OF EXPLOSIVES.
Pursuant to Paragraph 1822 (b), I. C. C. Regulations.

For wooden barrels, half barrels and kegs purchased hereafter and used for the shipment of inflammable liquids in bulk, whose flash point is less than 20 degrees F., until such time as the Interstate Commerce Commission shall issue specifications for these containers.

MATERIAL.

1. Material from which the barrel, half barrel or keg is constructed must be clear white oak, thoroughly kiln-dried. It must be

SUPERIOR OIL WORKS
(LTD.)
WARREN, PA.
Refiners of Pure Pennsylvania Petroleum

UNITED REFINING COMPANY
WARREN, PA.
Refiners of Independent Tiona Crude Only
MANUFACTURERS OF
All Grades of Gasolene, Naphthas, Illuminating Oils, Neutrals, Engine Oils, Filtered Cylinder Stocks, Wax, Black Oils, Fuel Oil, Etc.

FRICTION, LUBRICATION, FATS and OILS
By E. F. DIETERICHS,
Member National Association Stationary Engineers and Life Member Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.
It's a condensed, practical, thorough and comprehensive study of the subject, giving processes of manufacture, refining, formulas, tests and uses.
PRICE $1.25
Address, E. F. DIETERICHS 1699 East 82nd St., Cleveland, Ohio

CHEMICAL SUPPLY CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
DISINFECTANTS
Coal Tar—Soluble Pine—Odorless Chloride
Sheep Dip, Fly-Oil-Chaser, Lice Killer, Drip Fluids, Bug Exterminator, Sprayers, Metal Polish, Linseed Oil Soap, Liquid Soap, Sweeping Compound, Theatre Spray, and other Chemical Specialties for the wholesale trade
SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST
1562-68 Merwin Street Cleveland, Ohio

OIL SOAP——CUTTING COMPOUNDS

If you are looking for quality we have it. Our goods satisfy your customers and bring you trade. Ask us for samples and prices before placing your orders.

THE PHOENIX OIL CO., Cleveland, O.

(THE HOUSE OF QUALITY)

free from sap, seed or worm holes, checks or streaks, and the crooks inside or outside.

Thickness of Staves and Heads.

2. The staves and heads must not be less than the following thickness when the barrel, half barrel or keg is finished:

For barrels (capacity over 32 gallons and not over 55 gallons) ⅞ of an inch in thickness.

For half barrels and kegs (capacity over 10 gallons and not over 32 gallons) ⅝ of an inch in thickness.

For kegs (capacity over 5 gallons and not over 10 gallons) 9-16 of an inch in thickness.

For kegs (capacity not over 5 gallons) ½ of an inch in thickness.

HOOPS.

3. The hoops must be made of hoop iron and must be not less in number nor smaller in size than the following:

For barrels (capacity over 32 gallons and not over 55 gallons) six hoops:

Head hoops 1¾ inch by 17 gauge.
Quarter hoops 1½ inch by 18 gauge.
Bilge hoops 1¾ inch by 17 gauge.

For half barrels and kegs (capacity over 10 gallons and not over 32 gallons) six hoops:

Head hoops 1½ inch by 17 gauge.
Other hoops 1¼ inch by 18 gauge.

For kegs (capacity over 5 gallons and not over 10 gallons) six hoops:

Head hoops 1⅛ inch by 18 gauge.
Other hoops 1 inch by 19 gauge.

For kegs (capacity not over 5 gallons) four hoops:

Head hoops 1⅛ inch by 18 gauge.
Other hoops 1 inch by 19 gauge.

Gluing.

4. The barrels, half barrels and kegs must be coated on the inside with at least two coats of good commercial glue so as to insure a uniform covering of the inside surface and averaging in total at least one pound to each barrel, and for half barrels and kegs an amount proportional to their inside surfaces.

Openings.

5. Bungholes and other openings must be provided with secure closing devices that will not permit leakage through them. Wooden plugs must be covered with a suitable coating and must have a driving fit into a tapered hole.

Manufacture.

6. The method of manufacture and the materials used must be well adapted to producing a uniform product.

Barrels Used More Than Once.

7. Barrels, half barrels and kegs which have been used at least once must be thoroughly recoopered when necessary, and must be reglued with at least one coat of glue before each refilling.

Marking.

8. These barrels, half barrels and kegs must be marked: "This Container Complies with B. E. Specification No. 9."

PREMIUM PRODUCTS PREMIUM PRODUCTS

COLD WATER REFINING COMPANY

(Producers and Refiners of Franklin, Pa., Heavy Crude)

Office and Refinery—RAYMILTON, PA.—Office and Refinery

WE MAKE—**PETROLATUM**—ALL GRADES

We manufacture a line of Specialties that should be of interest to you, MR. JOBBER, as they are Trade Winners

RAYMO TRANSMISSION GREASE
A grease of exceptional wearing qualities from our Freak Crude

TUR-MIL-TINE (Petroleum Spirits)
A perfect substitute in every way for pure turpentine

GRAPHITE WIRE CABLE COATING
A Product of exceptional merit for wire cables

TWENTIETH CENTURY BELT DRESSING

BEST IN THE WORLD

This Dressing is absolutely free from chemicals and compounds and is guaranteed to increase the life, power and wearing qualities of all grades of belting. Put up in 2-pound collapsible tubes for convenience to apply.

In addition to the above Specialties our line embraces:

Zero Cold Test Neutrals, Pale Filtered Carbonless Auto Oils, 600° Steamed Refined Cylinder Stock, Jet Black Harness Stock, Illuminating Oil, Fuel Oil, Gasoline, Etc.

WRITE US FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES

WE PRODUCE! WE CONVEY! WE REFINE! OUR OWN CRUDE!

PREMIUM PRODUCTS PREMIUM PRODUCTS

The Hunt for Crude in All the Fields

Oklahoma Springs Some Big Producers in June

Ponca and Cushing Fields "Come Back" with a Rush and Kansas Even Furnishes Real Oil Excitement

THE NEWS
Mid-Continent Bureau,
Tulsa, Okla, July 12.

The month of June brought forth a great deal of interest in the Mid-Continent field in spite of the political and other extraneous interests of this month.

Completions and new production showed a decided increase over May and the wells drilling and the rigs up are far in excess of the figures for that month. June bloomed forth with a surprisingly large number of big producers, and is easily the leading month of the year so far in the number of big wells. In addition to these big headliners there was a large number of fair producers brought in, so that the development for the whole month shows up in a very gratifying manner. The Ponca City and Cushing fields, where everything has been very quiet for the past month or two, "came back," and came back with bells on, so that oil men are again watching the development in the fields with a great deal of interest.

Up in Kansas, where it was expected that the feeble spark of the oil industry would soon flicker out, there has come an awakening and a brisk renewal of activity following the completion of several good wells. This awakening is largely due to the big well brought in by Denman Brothers on section 32-33-11, one and one-half miles west of the town of Sedan, Kans. This well made over 400 barrels the first twenty-four hours and is the largest brought in in the Sedan district for some time, although the same company has brought in a number of fair producers in the past few months.

BARTLESVILLE QUIET.

South of the Kansas line and around Bartlesville there have been the usual number of completions and the drilling operations proceed steadily, but there has been nothing brought to light to get excited over. All the wells are small producers and in well proven territory.

Over in the Shallow Sand field there is a slight falling off in activity and not so much drilling as was the case a few months ago. The Delaware Extension, even after much prodding and urging, balked and refused absolutely to extend any more. This obstinacy on the part of the Extension and the manner in which it responded to the advances of the genial oil men with a bunch of dry holes has put a decided damper on the enthusiasm of the operators in the district, and there has been a marked falling off in drilling.

The old reliable Bird Creek field continues to stand up and tend to business, and production in the field is holding up well, but the field refuses to extend to the north, two or three dry holes being the only reward obtained from the attempt to send it in that direction. While these dry holes seem to limit the field to the north, completions in the proven territory still give the district a very healthy aspect from the point of production, and there is no reasonable cause for complaint on the showing of the field last month. No doubt Bird Creek is destined to follow in the footsteps of all other fields and take a decided slump some time in the near future, but that slump has not occurred up to date and Bird Creek's showing for June is very flattering.

BEST WELL OF MONTH.

The best well completed during the mnoth, and one of the best wells brought in in the district, is F. A. Gillespie's No. 2 on the Collins farm in section 30-21-13. This well made over 400 barrels the first twenty-four hours. It is an offset to the Crosbie well on the Pearl Gilman farm, which, as was reported last month, came in making 300 barrels. Other completions for the month in the district were much smaller, most of them being 50 to 100 barrel wells.

Just north of Tulsa in the Flat Rock pool and at Turley, there have been a number of completions during the past month, but most of the wells were small producers. In fact, the month has been a very quiet one in this district. The Shaffer Oil Company disposed of its fifty acre lease in section 13-20-12 at a reported purchase price of $50,000. There are five producing wells on the property, the oldest well being but little over a month old, with a total production of 300 barrels a day.

South of Tulsa in the Jenks district there has been nothing of a startling nature, and everything is quiet and peaceful along the surging Arkansas. The famous sandbar lease is still in litigation with no immediate prospects of a settlement. South of Jenks a number of fair sized gassers have been brought in recently and it kind of looks as though there may be the making of a gas field off in that direction.

CUSHING "COMES BACK."

At one time Cushing was the subject of a great deal of heated conversation and furnished many agitated paragraphs in the public prints. We had about given up hopes of Cushing ever amounting to anything as an oil field. We thought it would peter out like so many of the bonanzas of the past. In fact, we had held our breaths so long waiting for Cushing to startle the oil world that we were black in the face. After we had lost interest and while we were standing around wearing holes in the asphalt and directing our attention to the fragmentary bulletins from Chicago and Baltimore, Cushing gumshoed it back from oblivion and pushed itself firmly into the middle of the calcium light with some real production.

The Slick & Jones well on the Ollie London farm in section 5-17-7 started off at the rate of 20 barrels per hour when eight feet in the sand. It is reported to have made 150 barrels per day when in the sand only one foot. At present its production has dropped to about 350 barrels a day, but it seems to be holding firmly around that point.

If Cushing keeps on it will be eventually not only an oil field, but it will develop into a gas field of big league class. Wrightsman & Jones brought in their second gas well in section 33-18-7, one-half mile west of the first well, the second well making 25,000,000 feet, it is estimated. This makes it about the same caliber as the first well. As yet no effort has been made to utilize the gas from these wells and the wells are capped.

In section 29-18-7 Slick & Shaffer struck a big gasser, but it was cased off and the well deepened for oil, as there is enough gas in sight to supply all probable demands. It is reported that this well is now making oil at the rate of 50 to 60 barrels per hour.

Other wells are drilling in the field, but it will be some time before they can furnish any extensive frame work on which to drape a conversation. Drilling in the Cushing field is a slow, tedious and costly process, but the results seem to be very satisfactory when the sand is reached, and we wish to apologize most humbly to Cushing for ever doubting its ability to develop into an oil field.

PAWNEE A STAR.

Cushing had scarcely secured a position in the lime light and started to make a noise like an oil field, when Pawnee county burst forth and occupied all the available space in the center of the stage as well as captured a large share of the attention of the oil men.

Pawnee county started making a flashy display when the Minnetonka Oil Company brought in a 1,000 barrel well on the Jones farm in section 20-21-8. A well of this size is generally considered a pretty fair oil well in itself and served to attract the attention of every one. It was a mere side show, a curtain raiser to the big show, which took place a few days later when the Milliken Oil Company's No. 2 well on the Williams farm in section 30-21-8 was brought in. This well was originally in the Layton sand, but was deepened to the Bartlesville sand in the hopes of increasing the production. The well seemed pleased with the treatment and responded promptly by producing at the rate of 350 barrels per hour, which is some production. This is one of the best wells which has ever been drilled in the Mid-Continent field and is easily the star of this year's cast so far. A few more wells of this dazzling triple X brand and we will pack our extra handkerchief and spare collar and move

over to Cleveland to take up our residence in a real oil field.

A number of other good completions mark the month's work in Pawnee county, but why waste time and space talking of them when we can enthuse over one well making 300 barrels per hour. Why waste our time writing about such paltry wells as those having only 50 barrels per day production?

Ponca City is another field that has played us dopesters false by refusing to quiet down when, according to the dope, nothing more of real interest could be expected from there. Apparently the large wells brought in in other fields and the lack of attention it was receiving in consequence aroused its professional jealousy, and it retaliated by bringing forth several large producers, so that Ponca City again gallops to the front and is playing a star part in the Oklahoma oil drama.

HOPE TO SAVE WELL.

The Laclede Oil Company brought in their well in the 900 foot sand; it making 1,000 barrels the first day after the shot. Later its production fell off to about 200 barrels per day, owing to the bad condition of the hole. An attempt is being made to clean out the hole, and if it is successful the well will probably produce up somewhere near its former figure. This is the first well in the field to be completed in the 900 foot sand, all the rest being carried to 1,500 foot sand. Probably determined efforts will be made in the immediate future to get production from this shallow sand, which, if successful, will certainly be a boom for the Ponca City field.

The Gunsburg & Forman well in section 9-25-2, with 480 barrels initial production, was deepened slightly when the production began to decline, and as a result the production was increased to 600 barrels. The Devonian Oil Company deepened one of their old wells in section 4-25-2 and increased its production to 500 barrels.

Altogether Ponca City looks more promising at this time than at any time in its history, and the production of the field has reached a stable point where the Prairie Oil & Gas Company felt warranted in erecting a 35,000 bbl. tank to take care of it. Evidently the Prairie feels some confidence in the staying qualities of the field as it is not in the habit of erecting 35,000 bbl. tanks as mere architectural adornments to the landscape.

Down in the south end development is fairly quiet although the work in progress in and around Okmulgee is greater than for some time. Morris has brought in a fair number of small producers but nothing sensational to act as a tonic to our jaded nerves. Schulter has done better and some mighty nice production has been secured there as well as some fair gassers. The Smith & Swan well in section 35-12-13 started off about 700 and is the best well brought in in this district for some time. The Brink Oil Company's No. 2 well on the Wesley farm in section 36-12-13 which was a gasser was deepened and came in an oil well with an initial production of about 700 bbls., but it soon fell off to about a 200 bbl. producer at which point it is holding p well. There were a number of other completions in the district but these two stand out way above the rest.

HAMILTON SWITCH GOOD.

At Hamilton Switch, Martin Brothers added another big producer to their bag when No. 3 on the Pigeon farm in section 18-14-13 came in for better than 1,000 bbls. daily initial production.

In the far south around Muskogee the month has been an extremely quiet one. There seems to be very little under way in the Muskogee field at the present time and only small wells are the result of such development as there is.

Down in the Choctaw Nation in Coal county there is a large wildcat project under way. Three wells are drilling in the county, the first one going into a fair quantity of gas which will be used to supply fuel for the drilling operations in the vicinity. The other two wells are drilling but the progress on them is pretty slow as the caving nature of the formations makes the drilling difficult. It is expected that these tests will be completed in a short time and if successful they will greatly extend the productive territory. It is understood that a very large acreage has been secured by the parties making the test.

Wildcatting is in the air and even Oklahoma City is suffering from a virulent attack of the fever, and a company composed of Oklahoma City enthusiasts has been formed for the avowed purpose of securing a block of leases in Oklahoma County and putting down a test well. At least such is the report. The "Daily Oklahoman" comes forth editorially and boosts the project. "Why," it asks in aggressive black-faced type, "shouldn't oil be found in Oklahoma County? It is found to the north of us at Ponca City and to the east of us. Why not here?"

This may not be the exact language employed, but it approximates it. We are not in a position to enlighten our esteemed contemporary as to the personal habits and psychology of the oil sands, nor can we state positively the reason they seem to shun Oklahoma County. We do seem to remember, however, without unduly spraining our imagination, that some years ago several thousands of perfectly good dollars were put down in various holes in the ground in Oklahoma County in the vain endeavor to find the answer to the question: Why not oil in Oklahoma County? As we recall it now these holes never succeeded in satisfactorily answering the question, they never got through the Red Beds and all the oil found in the neighborhood was brought in in tin cans and used for greasing the machinery. However we do not wish to appear pessimistic. As long as it is not our money that is being used we say go ahead.

Enid is another Oklahoma city that is trying hard to break in on the oil map. The Enid Chamber of Commerce is reported to have entered into a contract with a driller for a well 3,000 feet deep unless oil is struck at a less depth, for which the driller is to receive a stipulated price and the well. As Enid is in the western part of the state, which section is well sprinkled with tombstones marking the final resting place of many a hopeful young oil project, there is no reason to get unduly excited over the Enid attempt. No doubt it will be some weeks before it causes any decided slump in oil prices or floods the market.

OLD OHIO FIELD SHOWS INCREASE

Wood County Puts Out 300 Barrel a Day Producer—Two Deep Wells Drilling

(By Special Correspondent.)

FINDLAY, O., July 6.—Operations showed a good sized increase in all sections of the Northwestern Ohio petroleum fields during the month of June. Wood county as usual led in active work with Hancock county not far behind. A number of wells are starting in Seneca county but the chances for a new pool near Tiffin do not look nearly as promising as the previous month's work, as the wells did not maintain their production for a very great length of time. The wells on the Skinner and Watson farm, that started off with 400 barrels, have fallen off and are now around the 30 barrel mark.

Wood county furnished the largest completion of the past month. A. C. McDonald finished a test on the Robert Place farm. The well started with 300 barrels a day and is still holding up to that mark. This is the largest well completed in Wood county for some time and a number of new wells will probably be started in the immediate vicinity.

Great interest centers on the proposed drilling of two deep oil wells in the Hancock county field. Many prominent operators have declared their intention to contribute money towards the proposition which will cost in the neighborhood of $10,000.

The Ohio Oil Company is preparing to start drilling its deep well just as soon as assurance is given that the other will be drilled. From present appearances this will be but a short time. The drilling of two wells can be done for a less cost poportionally than one well alone and it is for this reason that the two are to be drilled as well as that two wells will be a more thorough test to the field than one alone would be.

Prominent oil men believe that the striking of a rich flow of oil even at such a depth that the drilling is costly, will be a great boom to Findlay, and will tend ultimately to rejuvenate the Hancock county field. It is almost a certainty that should the first deep wells be successful others will be drilled in a short time.

The Indiana fields have nothing to offer and the chances for a revival in operations look more unfavorable from day to day. The completions are not large enough to warrant further operations, but the old-time operators are keeping up the hunt for new productive pools in the old Indiana oil regions.

Burkburnett, Texas, Comes in a Real Well

New Territory is Opened Up and the Electra Bunch is Busy Taking Up Leases

(By Special Correspondent.)

BURKBURNETT, TEX., July 2.—Well, well, well. We have cursed the railroad that brought us here. We have melted under the blazing Texas sun. We have stood and looked farther, and saw less than anywhere on earth. We have stood on the street corner when there was passing across the street the youth and beauty of the Southwest. The ever-present wind was blowing and when there was something to see, a cursed stand storm would blow up and fill our eyes, blinding us to the interesting surroundings. We have sworn and cursed until we feel that the pearly gates are forever closed against us.

We have snorted and cavorted about the slowness with which these wells have been drilled, and likened their progress to a blind man rolling a peanut up a hill with a cant-hook. But today we apologize, and count our beads and pray for absolution. Our prayer has been answered and something has happened. And it has happened twelve and a half miles from Wichita Falls.

About the above distance from there was once a great ranch where thousands of white faced cattle roamed at will, where our well loved Theodore Roosevelt chased the wolves and was there at the killing. Where Irvin, the writer, told tales of the untrammelled West. But the hand of civilization has come and the great ranch has been cut into farms, and to perpetuate the name of the owner of this (in size a kingdom), they named this town in his honor, Burkburnett.

TOWN DROPS BACK.

The schoolhouse and the pedagog came and the town of Burkburnett grew and prospered, until it has two banks and boasts 1,400 population. Crops have been good and the farmers happy. But the past three years took the heart out of the ones who are one-cartridge men—men who take one shot and if they miss leave and growl. There seemed to be a lot of this kind as the town dropped from 1,400 to about 700, having lost 50 per cent in a year. Now there is another pioneer taking his place in the spotlight—the driller and the producer. These are chosen ones.

Men who are true to their friendship, and love our own green sod,
Men who bend knees to no one but woman, her home and their God.
These are soldiers of fortune, men that establish their fame,
Sucking the oil from earth's bosom, building in honor, not shame.

HAS REAL OIL WELL.

The cause of these lines is because the well that has been touted so many times during the past three or four months as an oil well is really and truly an oil well of some magnitude. It has made several flows and is conservatively estimated at from 100 to 200 barrels. Your correspondent has been on the job at all times and finds the above estimate to be about right. This is the real sensation in Northern Texas today, and is the rankest kind of a wildcat, being 16 miles by the "bugometer" on the buzz wagon from Electra, and about the same distance from Petrolia. The way to get to Burkburnett is via Wichita Falls, via the North Western Railroad. Two trains a day from here; one at 4 a. m. and one at 2:40 p. m. The distance is 40c.

The well is owned by the Corsicana Petroleum Company, they having considerable of the land under lease. But old John McKeown said, "There is always a piece of land in a prospective oil field and it is always worth the money." This being the case, the rush was something that the inhabitants will remember to their dying day. And they will date everything from the time the big well came in. In thirty years' experience I never saw so large a crowd congregate at the drilling of one well. They were estimated at a thousand on Sunday.

There was considerable complaint about the way the well was handled. They drilled it wet and when they went to bail they found that the casing leaked. This set a lot of the boys to thinking that they had salt water with the oil sand. But after they pulled the casing and repacked it, they soon bailed the hole and the well began making history.

Prices last week ranged from $5 per acre to $50, and today there are some that are asking $10,000.00 for a measly 80 acres. Your correspondent being one of the early and lucky ones, is resting easy.

"Dear Old Archer, You Have Left Us"—A "Pome"

(By Special Correspondent.)

WICHITA FALLS, TEX., July 2.—ARCHER COUNTY.

Dear old Archer, you have left us,
But we long will feel your joke—
From our "long green" you've bereft us
And you've "durn near" left us broke.
Well, its thousands we have squandered,
It's not ours, so we don't care;
What's the difference if we've blundered,
"John" aint got no hair to tear.

So the funeral cortege passes, to the dirge of lost shekels in Archer county. The boys who thought they had won undying fame, and a raise in their salary, and the price of a big touring car have another guess coming. It is a game where the oil man has ninety-nine and nine-tenths percentage against him.

Yet it is sad to chronicle the fact that so many hard earned simoleons once belonging to that good old Baptist deacon should go so far from Broadway, and rest in the lap of an inhabitant of the ever-blooming Pacific coast. But it is the truth, and "Truth crushed to earth will rise again," and something about the eternal gods, so with that we will let it rest, save to say that never in the history of the oil country has there been a quarter of a million dollars forcibly taken from those coffers. Five wells in that district are all past the Miller sand, and there is not a sign of anything that the pipe lines will place to you as your credit balance.

The Murphy well, close to the Archer county line, has a fishing job at a depth of 1,100 or 1,200 feet.

WILL HONEY JOHN.

In Shackleford county, near Moran, the Corsicana Petroleum Co. are down about 2,000 feet. For a rank wildcat well this one has shown more progress than any wildcat drilled in north Texas. Our old friend, John Dyson, is the contractor, and for a fifty or sixty-year old boy he is doing well. We are going to say something really nice about John in an early issue of this paper, if the editor will let us, so we will not exhaust the subject now.

The Clay county, or Petrolia field, had another jolt last week when the Developer's well passed the place where the juice is found. Mr. Markowitz cannot understand this, but by spending a life in the game he will soon know that dry holes are the rule and not the exception.

The Producers well, as an offset to their Byers well at Petrolia, has also passed the spot that brings the meal ticket, and at this writing the Texas wind is crooning an empty song through the girts and braces of the derrick.

The C. P. Company's well on the Standfield ranch has been abandoned at a depth of 2,000 feet.

The Benson & Little well at Thornberry post office, is about 1,700 feet and going along nicely.

The Nortex Oil Co., about three and a half miles from Wichita Falls in Wichita county, is 2,000 feet deep and will be drilled to a depth of 2,500.

The Avis Oil Co. test, about four miles from Jolly Station, is about 1,900 feet, and is dry so far. This well is east of Wichita Falls.

The Dean Station well, drilled by Captain Jack Kelly, has been shut down for over a month with little prospects of being started. It is twelve hundred feet.

The wells at Sherman and Tioga, both in Creyson county, have not been heard from for a month.

There has been nothing doing at Nacona, Montague county, for the past three weeks. It is still 500 feet deep.

The Russell Brothers' wells in Baylor county are progressing nicely at this writing. But your correspondent deplores the fact that they do not look so good as they once did.

The well being drilled in Archer county by the Henry Oil Co. has had some trouble at a depth of 1,200 feet with the casing collapsing.

The Pure Oil Co. wells near Scotland are below the possibility of anything important unless they get at a new sand.

JACK COUNTY.

Just now there is more activity prospectively

and otherwise in Jack county than in any other county in north Texas outside of the beaten trail.

It is learned that Wilcox and Schuler have let a contract for ten shallow wells. These wells are to be drilled a depth of 1,350 feet, this being the depth of the well that they are producing oil from at this writing. The oil has a specific gravity of 19 degrees Baume, its value being in its lubricant qualities. The one well they have will produce from 2 to 5 barrels of this oil per day. The above being the case, it seems like one of the best propositions since the days of Casey, Ill.

The same parties have started two other wells in Jack county, one having a fishing job at 200 feet deep.

FIRE AT ELECTRA.

There was another fire at Electra. This time the fire took the post office and the entire square. A great part of the property had very little insurance on account of the exorbitant rate of insurance. The last fire did not teach them anything, and the town was still without adequate fire protection. This looks like criminal negligence to ones who are familiar with the situation. Mr. Menzie, as manager of the West Springs Water Co., is only too willing to supply the entire city with water as a protection against the recurrence of these destructive fires. But the penny-wise and the pound-foolish philosophy seems to predominate the city dads' ideas of civic economics.

I am informed by a conservative man that they have now in Electra some twenty cases of typhoid fever. We were not surprised at this last sumer, as the city had grown so rapidly that it was trying on the city management to keep in pace. But we are surprised that the oil men as citizens do not take steps to protect their own and families' lives by a concrete movement to clean up and keep clean.

The time to take such steps is right now, and eternal vigilance thereafter.

GETS HALF NEW LEASE NOW GOOD FOR 25 CENTS

(By Special Correspondent.)

WICHITA FALLS, TEX., July 3.—A funny yet very profitable deal was pulled off the other day here in Wichita Falls. Some of the boys had been partaking of the cup that cheers, and one man in the bunch was growling of his hard luck.

"Now," he said, "look, here I have eighty acres near that Burkburnett well. I'll just bet that it comes in dry."

"Well," said one of the boys, "how much will you take for an interest in the lease?"

"I will take 25 cents for half of it."

"All right," said the lad and, turning to a friend of his, said "make out an assignment of the undivided one-half interest in that eighty acres." Which was done, using the bar as a desk, and it was signed and witnessed.

Now that particular lease can be sold at any time for $2,500.00. And yet some people say that a fat man has no luck and is unloved. There is one man who knows different, and his initials are Ted Smith.

Somethin' Highfolutin on "Tal" Finley

He's Now Making Some of Those Nifty Stripe Effects in Shirts for His Brother Producers

DEWITT TALMAGE FINLEY.
One Time Illinois Operator, Now of Dallas, Texas.

Dewitt Talmage Finley was born June 7, 1877, at Lamartine, Clarion county, Pa. Therefore he is 35 years young, and, like Peter-Pan, he has never grown up. And those of us who know him the best do not want him to be other than he is today.

When a "toddler" he was sung to sleep by the rippling song of the Clarion river. When fretful he was soothed to silence by the wind crooning through the giant hemlocks that fringed the crystal stream. Born and reared by Christian parents it is but just to say that he has never departed from his early teachings.

Like Nehemiah, Zaccheus and Bil-dad-the-Shuhite of religious history, he was not great in stature. In fact, he had some trouble even swelling with pride so that you could notice it, when his first child came. And had it not been that high heel shoes were in vogue then, he would have had trouble in looking over the back of the first baby carriage that he bought, while perambulating her through the streets of Robinson, Ill. I wish to state paragorically that his physique was the only little thing about Tal. His hat was a number 7¼. And there has always been more in that head than insects.

ENTERS THIS STORY.

However, we do not care so much about his early life, because Shakespeare said of that age, "It was the spewing and mawling" chapter. He worked for a susidiary of a subsidiary as all law-abiding oil men have done since the little fuzzy, wuzzy chicken pecked the shell and stepped out of the incubator of rotten American politics, now abbreviated as the S. O. He became a public benefactor when he made his first trip into the virgin West.

It was said that his initial experience on a sleeper was a corker. He was unable to get into the hammock that hung by the berth. He thought it had been made to order for him on account of its size. After wearing himself out trying to get into the hammock, he went into a restless sleep, to be rudely awakened by a son of Ham purloining his shoes. If these reports are true his first trip on the sleeper will always be remembered by him.

He organized the Mahutski Oil Company (Mahutski is an Indian name and means money). And the way that company made money was beyond the dreams of a Push-Cart Morgan. Southern Illinois has long been known as Egypt. And it was Talmage Finley that was its Moses, and put it in the very fore-front of the stage where the sun's bright rays pierced its darkness, and Tal Finley was seen standing in the spotlight of oildom. This property has produced as much as twelve thousand barrels of oil per day. It was his own child, he had nurtured it and fed it, by his magnetism and dynamic personality he had won.

CLARION A HANDICAP.

But he had one handicap, he was born in Clarion county, and by tradition he should have a halter concealed about his person. Therefore a committee was appointed to investigate and make the search. It was done, but nary a halter was found. Neither was there a horse on his place that he had not a good title to. The germ "Horse-thief-eraticus-bachilli" had no room in his anatomy, therefore he was not disinfected. But in their search on his premises they did find a horse, a guinea pig, two white mice, four white rats, two bantam chickens, a pair of "Angus McGory" cats (I think these are Irish cats and I am not shure (?) how the names are spelled), a pair of goats, four dogs and other wild and domesticated animals—enough to start a small zoo. But he could show title to everything there. The writer called on him one day and found him trying to doctor a very ordinary "dung-hill" rooster that on the market would bring possibly 20c. Tal was then rated upward of a couple hundred thousand, so it was not the worth of the rooster that he was working for. But when you know that one of his most salient features is love of animals this but illustrated that characteristic.

BOX CAR TYPE FOR "TAL."

During the palmy days of Robinson, Illinois, he was the most loved man in that county. There was no civic problem too big for him to tackle. It was he that started the slogan "Make Robinson 15,000 by 1910." It was through his energy that Robinson was mapped as a city of the first magnitude. It was through him that her streets were congested and her hotels crowded. He brought about the city's awakening and made the entire town one large rooming house, which at one time boasted of five thousand transient men and women. Let them, if they so desire, erect monuments to their Callahans, Joneses, Lowes, Crowleys or Otties, but Talmage Finley has his name written in india ink and in box car letters on every brick of Robinson's seventeen miles of paved streets.

He came to the Southwest on account of his investments in real estate in the celebrated Toyah Valley. He then drifted into Dallas and was the Overland automobile representative until June, 1912. He sold his

agency and bought out the shirt factory of Bin Brothers, at 907 Elm street, Dallas, Texas. It was the only "custom-made" shirt factory in north Texas, and his heart was broken when he looked over a list of his customers and found L. C. Heydrick, Hudson and other well-known oil country names. He feared he was stung.

I saw him the other day and dined with him and the family. Time has dealt with kindly hands, he is the same courteous, home-loving little gentleman that we knew and loved so well back in the halcyon days when the Scissors-Bills was plucking from our pockets our hard earned shekels.

W. G. L.

STEPHEN COUNTY OKLA. OFFERS PROSPECTS

(By Special Correspondent.)

WICHITA FALLS, TEX., July 2.—On account of the proximity of the Stephens county, Okla., field to Electra and Wichita Falls, your correspondent will handle it with his other material.

The county seat, Duncan, is located $2.75 from Wichita Falls, there being two trains a day from here, leaving on the Katy at 6:20 a. m. and 1:50 p. m., making connections in from two to three hours with the Rock Island at Ringold, Duncan being on the main line of the Rock Island between Kansas City and Fort Worth.

Duncan has (estimated) a population of 3,500 people, city waterworks, sewers, electric lights, and the principal streets are paved. The hotels are small but are numerous, and the Royal Hotel caters to the oil men and commercial trade.

We have "Puffenberged" the eastern side of Stephens county, and we will, if necessary, have it "bachused," so that there will be no doubt as to its future as a center of the Southern Oklahoma oil fields.

The cause for all the excitement there was the O'Hara, Bott & Company's well on the Jones farm. This well found gas at 835 feet that gauges about four million cubic feet and 300 pound rock pressure. This well has the same formation and the gas is found 40 miles southeast at the Wheeler oil field. This later field has been developed by the Santa Fe Railroad, and they have seventy-two oil wells at this writing. They are building storage for the oil for their own future use, as they are one of the few oil burning railroads of the southwest.

There are now five bona fide locations in the Duncan field, there being little doubt in the minds of the oil men but that they will be successful in developing an oil field in that country. It is a Pennsylvania formation and has the exposure that leads one to place his bets on its success.

Somewhat Personal

Our old friend from Washington, Pa., Jerry Burns, is sojourning here at this writing.

Mr. Henry, of the Henry Oil Company, was here the past week.

Production Report of Electra

New and Old Wells of June 29, 1912

The production at Electra has been increased during the past month. It stands now at 11,192 barrels. This is more than at any period since the field opened up except last winter, when it reached almost 12,000 barrels.

Following is the production by farms as reported on June 29th, 1912:

No.			Present	Last report
Putnam 1	Corsicana Pet. Co.		60	50
Putnam 2	Corsicana Pet. Co.		20	18
Putnam 3	Corsicana Pet. Co.	(1 year old)	475	500
Putnam 4	Corsicana Pet. Co.		40	45
Putnam 5	Corsicana Pet. Co.		30	35
Putnam 6	Corsicana Pet. Co.		5	5
Putnam 7	Corsicana Pet. Co.		43	55
Putnam 8	Corsicana Pet. Co.		50	50
Putnam 9	Corsicana Pet. Co.		60	65
Putnam 10	Corsicana Pet. Co.		90	110
Putnam 11	Corsicana Pet. Co.		100	120
Putnam 12	Corsicana Pet. Co.		50	35
Putnam 13	Corsicana Pet. Co.		45	40
Putnam 15	Corsicana Pet. Co.		60	70
Putnam 16	Corsicana Pet. Co.		260	190
Putnam 18	Corsicana Pet. Co.		40	30
Putnam 20	Corsicana Pet. Co.		45	40
Puntam 21	Corsicana Pet. Co.		60	60
Putnam 22	Corsicana Pet. Co.		40	50
Putnam 23	Corsicana Pet. Co.		40	50
Putnam 24	Corsicana Pet. Co.		50	60
	Total for Putnam		1,663	
Allen 1	Corsicana Pet Co.		80	120
Allen 2	Corsicana Pet. Co.		70	100
Allen 3	Corsicana Pet. Co.		65	85
Allen 4	Corsicana Pet. Co.		50	80
Allen 5	Corsicana Pet. Co.		75	120
Allen 6	Corsicana Pet. Co.		90	140
Allen 7	Corsicana Pet. Co.		15	20
Allen 8	Corsicana Pet. Co.		75	90
Allen 9	Corsicana Pet. Co.		70	100
Allen 10	Corsicana Pet. Co.		25	25
Allen 11	Corsicana Pet. Co.		30	43
Allen 13	Corsicana Pet. Co.		68	83
Allen 14	Corsicana Pet. Co.		50	75
Allen 15	Corsicana Pet. Co.		40	60
Allen 16	Corsicana Pet. Co.		40	New
Allen 17	Corsicana Pet. Co.		40	New
	Total for Allen farm		908	
Sheldon 1	Corsicana Pet. Co.		125	115
Sheldon 2	Corsicana Pet. Co.		90	160
Sheldon 3	Corsicana Pet. Co.		116	90
Sheldon 6	Corsicana Pet. Co.		82	65
Sheldon 7	Corsicana Pet. Co.		52	New
	Total for Sheldon		465	
Meyers, Sheldon 1	Corsicana Pet. Co.		5	New
Brown & Cross 1	Corsicana Pet. Co.		130	125
Brown & Cross 2	Corsicana Pet. Co.		15	20
Brown & Cross 3	Corsicana Pet. Co.		20	New
Brown & Cross 4	Corsicana Pet. Co.		35	50
Brown & Cross 5	Corsicana Pet. Co.		50	75
Brown & Cross 6	Corsicana Pet. Co.		25	30
Brown & Cross 7	Corsicana Pet. Co.		25	30
Brown & Cross 8	Corsicana Pet. Co.		95	75
Brown & Cross 10	Corsicana Pet. Co.		35	35
	Total for Brown & Cross		430	
Honaker 1	Corsicana Pet. Co.		40	20
Honaker 2	Corsicana Pet. Co.		30	New
Honaker 3	Corsicana Pet. Co.		20	5
Honaker 4	Corsicana Pet. Co.		50	New
	Total for Honaker		140	
Brewer 2	Corsicana Pet. Co.		28	New
Brewer 4	Corsicana Pet. Co.		15	50
	Total for Brewer		43	
R. R. Allen	Corsicana Pet. Co.		70	35
R. R. Allen	Corsicana Pet. Co.		35	90
R. R. Allen	Corsicana Pet. Co.		85	135
R. R. Allen	Corsicana Pet. Co.		110	75
	Total for R. R. Allen		300	
R. R. Hamilton 1	Corsicana Pet. Co.		65	80
R. R. Hamilton 2	Corsicana Pet. Co.		65	25
R. R. Hamilton 2½	Corsicana Pet. Co.		25	65
R. R. Hamilton 3	Corsicana Pet. Co.		60	110
R. R. Hamilton 4	Corsicana Pet. Co.		85	110
R. R. Hamilton 5	Corsicana Pet. Co.		80	30
R. R. Hamilton 6	Corsicana Pet. Co.		30	100
R. R. Hamilton 7	Corsicana Pet. Co.		80	125

No.		Present	Last report
R. R. Hamilton 8	Corsicana Pet. Co.	100	30
R. R. Hamilton 9	Corsicana Pet. Co.	35	40
R. R. Hamilton 10	Corsicana Pet. Co.	35	90
R. R. Hamilton 11	Corsicana Pet. Co.	60	100
R. R. Hamilton 12	Corsicana Pet. Co.	80	10
R. R. Hamilton 13	Corsicana Pet. Co.	10	40
R. R. Hamilton 14	Corsicana Pet. Co.	35	50
R. R. Hamilton 15	Corsicana Pet. Co.	40	50
R. R. Hamilton 16	Corsicana Pet. Co.	35	75
	Totol for R. R. Hamilton	920	
	TOTAL FOR CORSICANA PET. CO.	4,874	
Bickley 1	Producers' Oil Co.	8	8
Stringer 1	Producers' Oil Co.	97	85
Stringer 2	Producers, Oil Co.	58	60
Stringer 3	Producers' Oil Co.	55	52
Stringer 4	Producers' Oil Co.	50	50
Stringer 5	Producers' Oil Co.	35	35
Stringer 6	Producers' Oil Co.	35	35
Stringer 7	Producers' Oil Co.	80	100
Stringer 8	Producers' Oil Co.	115	180
Stringer 9	Producers' Oil Co.	26	30
Stringer 10	Producers' Oil Co.	20	20
Stringer 11	Producers' Oil Co.	20	20
Stringer 12	Producers' Oil Co.	25	25
Stringer 13	Producers' Oil Co.	115	120
Stringer 14	Producers' Oil Co.	125	135
Stringer 15	Producers' Oil Co.	160	175
Stringer 16	Producers' Oil Co.	70	75
Stringer 17	Producers' Oil Co.	25	New
Stringer 18	Producers' Oil Co.	62	80
Stringer 19	Producers' Oil Co.	62	85
Stringer 20	Producers' Oil Co.	135	215
Stringer 21	Producers' Oil Co.	15	30
Stringer 22	Producers' Oil Co.	100	90
Stringer 23	Producers' Oil Co.	140	140
Stringer 24	Producers' Oil Co.	112	120
Stringer 25	Producers' Oil Co.	15	25
Strinfier 26	Producers' Oil Co.	10	30
Stringer 28	Producers' Oil Co.	10	20
Stringer 29	Producers' Oil Co.	20	10
Stringer 30	Producers' Oil Co.	17	15
Stringer 31	Producers' Oil Co.	135	New
Stringer 32	Producers' Oil Co.	12	New
Stringer 33	Producers' Oil Co.	10	10
Stringer 34	Producers' Oil Co.	15	New
	Total for Stringer	1,987	
Bywaters (Lease No. 1) 1	Producers' Oil Co.	30	25
Bywaters (Lease No. 1) 2	Producers' Oil Co.	16	16
Bywaters (Lease No. 2) 1	Producers' Oil Co.	333	New
Bywaters (Lease No. 2) 2	Producers' Oil Co.	40	New
Bywaters (Lease No. 2) 3	Producers' Oil Co.	133	New
	Total for Bywaters	552	
Waggoner 5	Producers' Oil Co.	2	4
Waggoner 7	Producers' Oil Co.	3	8
Waggoner 8	Producers' Oil Co.	108	100
Waggoner 9	Producers' Oil Co.	30	50
Waggoner 11	Producers' Oil Co.	32	35
Waggoner 12	Producers' Oil Co.	400	New
Waggoner 14	Producers' Oil Co.	32	35
Waggoner 16	Producers' Oil Co.	289	280
Waggoner 17	Producers' Oil Co.	314	New
Waggoner 18	Producers' Oil Co.	32	35
Waggoner 20	Producers' Oil Co.	25	New
	Total Waggoner	1,267	
Skinner 1	Producers' Oil Co.	25	25
Skinner 2	Producers' Oil Co.	95	160
Skinner 3	Producers' Oil Co.	121	160
Skinner 4	Producers' Oil Co.	120	150
Skinner 6	Producers' Oil Co.	85	110
	Total for Skinner	446	
McBurney 1	Producers' Oil Co.	105	110
McBurney 2	Producers' Oil Co.	105	120
McBurney 3	Producers' Oil Co.	205	260
McBurney 5	Producers' Oil Co.	125	160
McBurney 6	Producers' Oil Co.	222	300
	Total for McBurney	762	
Allen 1	Producers' Oil Co.	65	70
Allen 2	Producers' Oil Co.	15	15
Allen 4	Producers' Oil Co.	92	115
Allen 6	Producers' Oil Co.	25	25
Allen 7	Producers' Oil Co.	25	20
Allen 8	Producers' Oil Co.	25	35
Allen 10	Producers' Oil Co.	28	25
Allen 13	Producers' Oil Co.	25	50
Allen 14	Producers' Oil Co.	25	New
Allen 15	Producers' Oil Co.	55	110
Allen 16	Producers' Oil Co.	35	70

Theodore Roosevelt is sure of three votes, his own, Bill Skally's and Bill Long's.

Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Wood are spending a week in Houston.

Our old and well loved friend, Berry Brookins, took unto himself a hundred and forty pound lease, situate in the county of Wichita and the State of Texas, and described as follows, to-wit: About five feet four inches high, beautiful rosy cheeks, red lips and blue eyes. A disposition that has Sunny Jim looking like a hearse. And it's dollars to doughnuts that this lease is not for sale. We join heartily with the entire oil fraternity in wishing the best on this earth as Bert is one the best of the best. And trust his judgment in selecting the right partner for life. They are spending their honeymoon at Atlantic City and other Eastern cities.

M. H. Warren, of Mexico City, paid Wichita Falls a visit last week. Mr. Warren has completed the refinery for the Fordyce Oil Association at Fort Worth, and motored through this country before going back to the land of revolutions.

C. W. Cahoon, vice-president and general manager of the Pierce-Fordyce Oil Association, looked over the Burkburnett well last week.

Lament to Bacchus

O Bacchus "God of Rum and Mail Pouch,"
My poor deluded Bacchus, would that I had drank
The spirits for you. Rather had I smoked the pipe
That gave me visions of gnomes and fairies.
It is but true that fairies are not habitats of this earth,
Neither is the "Peach Limb" or the magnetic needle
Used to find the precious fluid that mother earth
Has hidden so carefully for the ages past.
You have been a good old sport, and wise as Solomon, but
Alas, alas, you must remember the fate of the false
Prophets of old. How sorry I am to tell you that the
Nutty houses are full of erring Oil Smellers,
And the experts shake their heads and mournfully say,
What a sad case, incurable and pitiful.
Remember, O Bacchus, there is only a step between
Experting the geological formation and "damn-foolishness."
It is better, Bacchus, that you spend your time riding
Through the mesquite and cactus, with the hot winds of Texas
Fanning or burning your hardened cheek, than to spend
Your time in trying to convince, an unregenerate Oil Man
Who seems to be hopelessly SANE.

*Dedicated to well known oil man of similar name, a reported firm believer in the witch-hazel rod.

W. G. L.

Exchange National Bank of Tulsa

Capital and Surplus $200,000

Corner Main and Second Streets **TULSA, OKLAHOMA**

OFFICERS
P. J. WHITE, President
D. F. CONNELLY, Vice-Pres.
H. F. SINCLAIR, Vice-Pres.
M. HUGHES, Cashier
A. T. ALISON, Asst. Cashier

DIRECTORS
P. J. White
J. H. Evans — J. A. Hull
D. F. Connelly — R. S. Litchfield
R. M. McFarland — M. Hughes
H. F. Sinclair — F. B. Ufer
Thos. White — Jno. A. Bell, Jr.

OIL TAXES WILL RAISE OIL VALUES

State Commissioner Thinks Only Portion of Producers Are Objecting

(By Special Correspondent.)

COLUMBUS, O., July 9.—Advices have reached the State Tax Commission that a comparatively small proportion of Ohio oil men are blocking the way to what the commission considers a fair basis of taxation for oil properties. Judge R. M. Dittey, chairman of the commission, says that despite the organization of a state association by dissatisfied oil men, the latter represent only a fraction of the total of such interests within the state.

The state commission, while nominally refraining from taking part in the movement designed to collect many thousand dollars from oil properties, will not be content to permit county auditors to assess these properties as they see fit. The commision will increase the valuations, if satisfied that the auditors have not made them high enough, and by the latter term is meant many times higher than oil wells have ever been taxed before. According to information received here, the great majority of oil men have furnished the information sought by the county auditors concerning their properties and the auditors are getting together to compare notes and agree upon a basis for assessment.

Valuations corresponding to selling values alone will satisfy the state tax commission. The members believe that sale value is determined by production and they insist that this shall be the basis of valuation for taxation. Thus a 100 barrel well, if regarded as worth $800 per barrel for selling purposes, will be valued for taxation at $80,000. In some quarters the impression prevails that an arbitrary figure of $800 per barrel has been agreed upon for the state, but this is erroneous according to the commission. Mr. Munn, one of the commissioners, has had considerable experience in the oil business and is looking after oil taxation.

DECLARE IT'S UNFAIR.

It is not to be doubted that opposition will arise to the taxation of oil wells on a production basis. By some members of a recently-formed association, it is pointed out that the owner of a leasehold doesn't actually own any oil until it is brought out of the ground and it may be sold immediately

No.		Present	Last report
Allen 17	Producers' Oil Co.	20	35
Allen 19	Producers' Oil Co.	25	New
	Total for Allen	460	
TOTAL FOR PRODUCERS' OIL CO.		5.482	
Sheldon 1	W. C. McBride	500	525
Sheldon 2	W. C. McBride	25	New
	Total	525	
Knotts 1	Five Rivers Oil Co.	10	10
Knotts 2	Five Rivers Oil Co.	75	300
F. R. O. Co. 1	Five Rivers Oil Co.	25	30
Woodruff 1	Five Rivers Oil Co.	20	New
	Total	130	
Johnson 1	Johnson Oil Co.	20	New
Douglas 1	Benson & Little	55	110
Douglas 2	Benson & Little	15	New
	Total	70	
G. O. Co. 1	Guaranty Oil Co.	80	75
O'Byrne 1	Guaranty Oil Co.	25	New
	Total	105	
N. O. T. Co. 1	Nortex Oil	8	8
G. L. Woodward 1	G. L. Woodward	8	8
Skelly 1	Waxachie Oil Co.	8	New
Skelly 1	Baker & Ralston	25	New
Skelly 1	Blodgett & Dale	25	New
DRILLING WELLS AND RIGS.			
Corsicana Pet. Co.	Putnam 17	1125	
Corsicana Pet. Co.	Putnam 19	1750	
Corsicana Pet. Co.	Putnam 25	962	Tubing to pump.
Corsicana Pet. Co.	Brown & Cross 9	1760	
Corsicana Pet. Co.	Brown & Cross 11	1430	(Sand) going deeper.
Corsicana Pet. Co.	Brown & Cross 12	Rig.	
Corsicana Pet. Co.	Brown & Cross 13	Loc.	
Corsicana Pet. Co.	Sheldon 4	1930	
Corsicana Pet. Co.	Sheldon 8	1425	
Corsicana Pet. Co.	Palmer 1	1020	
Corsicana Pet. Co.	Palmer 2	800	Dry, abandoned.
Corsicana Pet. Co.	R. R. Allen 5	1060	
Corsicana Pet. Co.	R. R. Allen 6	950	
Corsicana Pet. Co.	R. R. Allen 7	1018	Tubing to pump.
Corsicana Pet. Co.	R. R. Allen 8	Rig.	
Corsicana Pet. Co.	Honaker 5	1120	
Corsicanna Pet. Co.	Allen 18	875	
Corsicana Pet. Co.	Allen 19	735	
Producers' Oil Co.	Waggoner 6	1895	
Producers' Oil Co.	Waggoner 10	1965	
Producers' Oil Co.	Waggoner 19	1110	
Producers' Oil Co.	Waggoner 21	515	
Producers' Oil Co.	Waggoner 22	Rig.	
Producers' Oil Co.	Waggoner 23	Rig.	
Producers' Oil Co.	Waggoner 24	Rig.	
Producers Oil Co.	Waggoner 25	Rig.	
Producers' Oil Co.	Stringer 27	1125	
Producers' Oil Co.	Stringer 35	400	
Producers' Oil Co.	McBurney 4	1735	
Producers' Oil Co.	McBurney 7	265	
Producers' Oil Co.	McBurney 8	850	Salt sand.
Producers' Oil Co.	Allen 11	1360	Salt sand.
Producers' Oil Co.	Allen 12	1890	Salt sand.
Producers' Oil Co.	Allen 18	1190	
Producers' Oil Co.	Skinner 5	1932	Testing sand.
Producers' Oil Co.	Skinner 7	1538	
Producers' Oil Co.	Bywaters 3	1678	
Producers Oil Co.	Bywaters (Lease 2) 4	625	
Producers' Oil Co.	Bywaters (Lease 2) 5	1100	
Producers' Oil Co.	Bywaters (Lease 2) 6	Rig.	
Producers' Oil Co.	Bywaters (Lease 2) 7	Rig.	
Producers' Oil Co.	Bywaters (Lease 2) 8	Rig.	
Producers' Oil Co.	Bywaters (Lease 2) 9	Rig.	
Producers' Oil Co.	Rogers 1	2875	Shut down.

		No.	Present	Last report
Producers' Oil Co.	Allen	9	1093	Shut down.
Red River Oil Co.	Burnett	1	1085	
Baker & Ralston	Woodruff	1	100	
Pure Oil Co.	Reis	1	1760	Fishing
Five Rivers Oil Co.	Skelly	4	Rig.	
Five Rivers Oil Co.	Woodruff	2	1030	
Deering & Son	Allen	1	1680	Shut down
Deering & Son	Allingham	1	1400	
McBride & Co.	Woodruff, Crohn	1	1120	Shut down.
McBride & Co.	Sheldon	3	1600	
Producers' Oil Co.	Sheldon	2	Rig.	
Waxahachie Oil Co.	Skelly	2	1030	
Western Oil Co.	Sheldon	1	1633	Testing sand.
Western Oil Co.	Eads	1	1130	
Sheldon Oil Co.	Skelly	1	1063	Testing sand.
Sheldon Oil Co.	Brecht	1	900	
Johnson Oil Co.	Woodruff	2	950	
Cook Oil Co.	Skelly	1	Rig.	
Prince O. D. Co.	Prince	1	Rig.	
G. L. Woodward	Woodward	3	250	
Bovard & Flanigan	Fisher	1	1990	Sand at 1893.
Reed & Lawson	Jennings	1	1200	
Benson & Little	Douglas	4	40	
Sidney Webb	Flusche	1	2250	Shut down.
Electric Oil Co.	Red River Ranch	1	Rig.	
Corsicana Pet. Co.	F. W. Warner	1	Rig.	
Owen & Wilson	Marriott	1	Rig.	

after being produced. Hence, they say it would be just as unfair to tax him for all production as it would be to tax a merchant on all business done within a year, instead of on a basis of his average investment. A merchant having on hand a stock of $100,000 might do a million dollars' worth of business within a year; yet he is taxed only on the $100,000 valuation.

Members of the commission have no idea how much taxes oil interests will be called upon to pay this year, and say that no figures can be compiled until reports are received from county auditors.

Ohio has a one per cent tax rate limit law. Since it became effective, all property, real and personal, is supposed to be returned at its selling value. The hypothesis is true, so far as real estate is concerned, over most of the state, but personal property, or at least the great majority of it, is hidden. The tax commission has greatly increased the taxes of public service and other corporations and has added to the duplicates hundreds of thousands in coal properties. In the latter, the owner of leases and the royalty owner have had their taxes greatly advanced and the same will be true of oil properties unless litigation is started to prevent it.

"Lou" Mallory Veteran Producer Now an Expert Trap Shooter

(By Special Correspondent.)

BRADFORD, PA., July 8.—Many oil men combine professional or commercial business with that of producing oil. L. E. Mallory, Sr., of this city, is a notable example of the successful Independent straight oil producer. Although not a young man, Mr. Mallory is in the prime of life. He is a veteran oil worker, operator and producer. Mr. Mallory came to Oil Creek during the excitement in 1864. As a boy he learned to dress tools with his father, becoming proficient in all varieties of oil country work, teaming, rig building, contracting and operating for himself. He recalls the time, when the big Benninghoff robbery was committed, and drilled wells on the Steele (Coal Oil Johnny) farm when that young man was squandering his millions in riotous living. Following the field from "the creek" to Pithole, Shamburg and Pleasantville, "Lou" used the small tools and crude machinery of that period and suffered the uncertainties of seed bagging on two-inch tubing and 3¼-inch casing. Mr. Mallory drilled the first well ever cased with 5⅝-inch casing for the Philadelphia & Boston Oil Company, Greenlee farm at Bully Hill below Oil City.

As developments extended down the river, Mr. Mallory took the oil man's chances in operations at Parkers Landing and the pools in Butler and Clarion counties. Mr. Mallory secured a fine production in the Middletown district near Edenberg, Clarion county, in 1877, where he lived on the lease, drilled and operated the wells, assisted by the late Hon. Myron Matson, as tool dresser and partner.

Mr. Mallory moved with his family to Bradford in 1879, where he has since resided.

L. E. Mallory has been identified with several of the largest oil producing companies in the history of the oil business. He was interested with M. C. Treat under the firm name of Treat & Mallory. Mr. Mallory drilled in the first gusher struck in the Lima, Ohio, field known as the Tunget well which started off at 700 barrels per day.

The first gusher that opened up the Northeastern extension of the prolific Watsonville pool on tract 5572 in McKean county was brought in by Mallory & Co., August 1, 1896, starting at 200 barrels a day. Other wells were drilled as soon as possible, also proving to be gushers, increasing the daily production of that new pool to 1,000 by October 20.

Mr. Mallory has always been a successful resident oil producer. He is an influential member of the Producers' Protective Association, largely interested in the United States Pipe Line, the Pure Oil Company and other important oil and gas producing companies.

Mr. Mallory has a son, L. E. Mallory, Jr., who is also identified with his father in the oil business. Both Mallorys are lovers of trap shooting, and during the week of July 8 were at the traps during the great Eastern handicap shoot, making a splendid showing with some of the crack shots of the country.

DEEP TEST READY.

The timbers are being hauled to the site for the first of the deep test wells to be drilled by the Bradford Deep Well Company, and within a few days the derrick will be up and actual operations commenced. The company has purchased a complete new outfit of heavier machinery than ordinarily used, and it is expected that no trouble will be encountered. The drill will go down from 4,000 to 5,000 feet unless oil or gas is found at a lesser depth.

COW PULLS PLUG.

John Hockenberry, of Bolivar, lost a 65 barrel tank of crude oil recently all on account of a cow. Mr. Hockenberry's lease is on the Benjamin Ingalls farm in Kansas Hollow. Mr. Hockenberry went to the lease and pulled out the plug from the oil tank and let the water off. Then he placed the plug back in place. The next morning he was surprised to find the tank empty. During the night a cow had been in the vicinity and while engaged in licking up the salt water accidentally hit the plug and loosened it, allowing the oil to escape. His los is about $70.

ILLINOIS SHOWS MUCH NEW WORK

(By Special Correspondent.)

LAWRENCEVILLE, ILL., July 6.—Development work in the Illinois field for the past month showed an increase of 31 completed wells and an increase of new production of over 6,000 barrels.

The bulk of the new work is centered in Lawrence and Crawford counties where a number of gusher wells were completed. An increase of new work is also noticeable in Cumberland and Clarke counties.

The most active spot in the oil regions of Illinois is in Dennison township, Lawrence county, where a new deep sand pool known as the Whittaker pool was found. Recent operations in this district have brought forth a number of remarkable wells. The total new production of the entire Illinois pool was over 10,000 barrels with 9,700 barrels of the new production credited to Lawrence county. The gushers in this district for the past month were: The Big Four Oil & Gas Company No. 20 on the Gillespie farm, with a production of 2,000 barrels. The Ohio Oil Company wells were No. 14, A. L. Gould, 1,560 barrels; No. 15, same, 1,600; No. 16, G. L. Ryan, 1,300 barrels; No. 21, Leighty farm, 1,560 barrels. A number of other completions average around the 100 and 500 barrel mark.

Crawford county is next to Lawrence in active work. Forty-two wells were completed, with a new production of 548 barrels. Just 13 more wells were completed in Lawrence county with a production of 9,700 barrels, which shows the enormous amount of production from the wells in the deep sand fields of Lawrence county.

Producers Win Gasoline Royalty Case

(By Special Correspondent.)

MARIETTA, O., July 6.—The gasoline royalty case, which has been attracting the attention of the oil fraternity for several months, at last has been disposed of by the West Virginia courts, and, as was generally expected, the operators won their contention, the courts holding that the royalty will be reckoned on the basis of oil and not on the gas rental clause, which is a part of every lease.

Some months ago, a land owner of Pleasants county, W. Va., began proceedings in the courts to test the matter, and as there was no precedent to follow, it was up to the courts to make one. The case went into circuit court, and that tribunal, sitting at Middlebourne, W. Va., late in June, heard the arguments of counsel and handed down its opinion.

In the last three years the natural gas-gasoline business in the older Ohio and West Virginia fields has become of almost as much importance as the producing of oil, and inasmuch as the leases operated under in these states were taken in most cases, many years ago, no provision was made therein for the production of gasoline. As the wells have declined and become small, the operators, for economy in operating and pumping them, have followed the usual custom in the oil country of connecting up the casing heads of the wells on adjoining farms or leases with a common line, thus collecting the casing head or lease gas, which formerly escaped into the air and was wasted, into a common line and utilized the same for the purpose of pumping the several wells.

SOME HAVE PAID.

In following the custom it has been possible for many operators to procure oil from wells that they would otherwise be compelled to pull out and abandon because of the small production. Within the last three years the demand for gasoline has made it profitable to connect this casing head gas from the oil wells with the compressor and to extract the gasoline therefrom. In some instances the custom has been to pay the lessor one-eighth of the net proceeds of the gasoline. In other cases, no compensation has gone to the land owner. In the case tried at Middlebourne, the defendants, lessees of the plaintiff, put a suction pump on the well in question for the purpose of increasing the production of the well which had been drilled about twelve years ago, and turned the gas coming from this well and that from other wells on other leases into a gasoline compressor. They tendered the plaintiff, lessor, one-eighth of the net proceeds of the gasoline so produced. The plaintiff refused to accept the one-eighth of the proceeds of the gasoline and brought suit to recover the full rental under the gas clause contained in his lease. This gas rental clause in the lease on which suit was brought was as follows:

"Should gas be found in paying quantities and sold off the premises herein described, the consideration in full to the party of the first part shall be $200 per annum for each and every well from which gas is sold, payable sixty days after the line is laid and annually thereafter."

The lease also provided that "the party of the first part grants the further privilege to the party of the second part of using sufficient gas, water and oil from the premises herein leased necessary to the operation thereof."

At the close of the arguments in the case the court, upon motion of counsel for the defendants, excluded the plaintiff's evidence and directed a verdict for the defendants, thereby holding that gasoline rentals are to be based on the net production, the lessor to be paid one-eighth of the amount thus derived.

BLUE CREEK DECLINES.

The daily production of the Blue Creek field in West Virginia is declining and apparently there is not much chance to stop it, especially when the size of the late completions are taken into consideration. The Southwestern extension of the field has furnished one 60-barrel producer in the closing days of the last month, and the extreme southern extension, one that is good for but 90 barrels, good wells, but not of the gusher type that marked this field a few months ago. There are a few wells drilling that should tap the pay within a short time.

In the Spencer district of Roane county, W. Va., the Fisher Oil Co. closed the month with the completion of a 60-barrel well on the Wilson farm. This is the best strike of the month in that particular section.

The Columbus Gas & Fuel Co. is opening the eyes of the fraternity to the possibilities of Muskingum county, on the Ohio side. Here is an extension of the Clinton rock pool and they have three paying wells good for 50 barrels each.

Light pumpers are still the order in the southeastern Ohio fields, and while there is comparatively little activity for this season of the year, the small completions have been quite numerous. No new pools have been opened.

D. A. Bartlett and Dr. J. C. Swan, of Marietta, have a rich strike in the new Henrietta field, and F. M. Selby, another Marietta operator, has brought in a fine producer at Cleveland, Okla., during the month.

W. T. Hastings and J. A. Lovell have returned from Nowata, Okla., where they are owners of valuable holdings on which they are doing some offset work this season.

Charles A. Ludey, who has been located at Tulsa, Okla., fo. the past two years, and who is interested in several of the larger companies of that section, has returned to Marietta to reside. Four days after his return to Ohio, his wife was taken ill and died shortly. Mr. Ludey is a former well-known Ohio lawyer.

H. Appleman, associated with the Rabinovitz Brothers in the western fields, spent the latter part of June at Henrietta, Tex., and while there bought two small properties, on each of which he has since drilled good-sized wells.

New Test Promises Much for Sandoval

(By Special Correspondent.)

SANDOVAL, ILL., July 6.—The center of attraction here in the oil development work is a highly important test being made on the Roberts farm by Craig & Lowrie. The location is three-fourths of a mile west of the extreme west well in the field. The lease joins the Carmichael land on the west. It was on this land that one of the best producers in the field was recently drilled in by the Linden Oil Company. This seems to indicate that the drift of the pay dirt territory is to the west and toward the Carlyle field. For this reason the Roberts well means much to the operators and others interested in the oil game here.

During the past month four good producers have been brought in, one each on the Benoist, Stein and Bohner farms, also on the Carmichael as mentioned above. Five new wells are being drilled.

Since the big excitement in Carlyle last year not a great deal attention has been paid to our little field here, but the business has been moving right along steadily. Although the leading oil supply companies have closed up their places in Carlyle, they continue to maintain stores here. Regardless of the fact that it has been several years since the first well was brought in here the production holds up remarkably well. Here the sand is found at 1,560 feet. There are about seventy-five producers here with an average production of close to two thousand barrels a day. The Southwestern people have the big end of the production. The others having pay dirt property are the Linden Oil Company, Ohio, Selby & Cisler, Kewanee Oil & Gas Company, Guyon Oil Company and Bridgeport Oil Company. The Kewanee Company bought the holdings of Burton Brothers several weeks ago.

The Southwestern Oil & Gas Company moved their office from Centralia to this city recently.

Nels Burton, accompanied by his children, is enjoying life in the East. They are traveling in his new hundred horse power auto. After touring the East it is their intention to cross the continent to California. This means that he is not going to pay much attention to the oil game in Illinois this year. His brother Charlie is left behind to take care of their interests. Several tests are being made for them near Campbell Hill.

Manager Hoskins, who went to Carlyle last year and took charge of the Oil Well Supply Company store, is back here as the manager of the company store here.

A number of tests will very likely be made between this city and Centralia. The Ohio will lead off with a well east of Central City. The other operators have taken up quite a few leases, but no locations for wells have been picked.

Burton Brothers obtained a lease on the Henry Faber farm across the line in Clinton county. It is west and a little south of the Roberts well and looks good should there be an extension to the field. No drilling will be done at present.

The Wearing of the Green

Or Words to That Effect and air—in Which Misther O'Tooley Lapses into Song Rather More Doleful Than Merry

"Divill th' thing," said Misther O'Tooley. "Only I'm buffaloed complately be a new law. Whoever that gazabo was that said he didn't care who wrote th' laws of a counthry if he cud write its songs knew little what he was sayin'. I wondher did he ever see a law put on th' books that wud dhrive a man to singin'? To save me I can't help jinglin' a bit at th' crazybox I see nowadays in the laws an' all their holes. Here's wan. Take it home and learn yer little gerl to sing it. It's an aisy chune annyway."

Oh thin Paddy Dear an' did ye hear
The news that filss the air?
Sure there's been a rulin' lately
That appears a little quare,
No more we'll see of "private lines"
A writin' "rules fer shippin' ile"
But the Interstate Commission
'Ll be writin' them afther awhile.

(Chorus.)
Oh, the rules o' thransportation, byes,
An' the rules enfoorced be law
In place o' "rules fer shippin' ile"
Which is all ye've ever saw.

Fer forty years an' over
There has been wan simple rule.
'Twas wrote be Johnny's managers:
"Th' ile prodjuicer is a fool.
Lave him bat his brains out wild-cattin',
He seems game enough fer that;
But we'll both furnish an' keep th' markets
So's to keep him where he's at."

(Chorus.)
"So we'll write our 'regulations,' byes,
An' write all statistics too,
An' bechune th' two we'll convince him, byes,
Wild-cattin' 's all he c'n do."

Yes fer forty years an' over
There's been but wan way in ile.
"'Tis a vary hazardous business" but
There's a way to make yer pile.
If ye can't own yer pipe line (an' ye can't)
Just be a pipe line pet,
An' thin wait a half a life time
An' be swelled on what ye get.

(Chorus.)
Oh be swelled on what ye get, byes.
Be swelled on what ye get,
An' ye'll get 'th glorious privilege
O' bein' a pipe line pet.

Stuck out at th' ind of a suction line
The prodjuicer saw no "common graft"
In th' scheme that tuk his ile fr'm him
Tho' it skinned him fore and aft.
Sure he had the glorious privilege left
To "build a line himsel'."
The two alternatives thin war akel, for
He could do that or go to hel.

(Chorus.)
Oh, it's been no "common graft," me byes,
Sure, it always turned out nice.
If he didn't like it he cud sell his lease
To Johnny at Johnny's price.

But a scheme is on to change all this
Afther forty years or more,
An' there's great alarm 'mong some of us
At what there is in store.
Fer if we can't sell out to Johnny
To who th' divil will we sell?
Sure we can't sell to aichother,
Busted all as flat as hell.

(Chorus.)
Oh, we can't sell to aichother, byes,
Since Johnny's got us skinned.
An' sure as a buyer Johnny's been
A thrue skinned prodjuicer's frind.

A prodjuicer lookin' fer markets
Sure will be a sight that's strange.
He's never learned to find thim
Or even to make change,
Fer the poor lad's had no practice
Except at runnin' tour
Or scramblin' fer wild cat leases
An' admittin' Johnny's power.

(Chorus.)
Oh, he's been admittin' Johnny's power so long
It'll be an awful change
Fer him to go hikin' out fer markets
In a world that's cold and strange.

Patsy Byle an' Tommy Latter
Sounded loud the warnin' note;
Th' prodjuicer sure can not ferget
Th' tons o' stuff they wrote.
They told him well how weak he was
An' wint back forty years,
An' found th' proof in Tideoute
To substantiate their fears.

(Chorus.)
Oh, the wisdom o' Byle an' Latter
In things concernin' ile!
Th' way they put it up to us
Sure makes us an' Johnny smile.

An' thin there's Prisidint Purry
Voicin' Indaypindint thricks,
An' a walkin' dilligates f'm Noo Yark's sinit
Who're cheek be jowl with "26."
An' thin O'Nail an' Culligan,
Two self sacrificin' min
Whin th' association threasury
Is short a five or tin.

(Chorus.)
Oh, the prodjuicer heard fr'm all o' thim,
Preachin' "harmony" everywhere
An' tellin' down in Washin'ton
He had plenty an' to spare.

But in spite of all, be hivins,
There's a new rule comin' in
That actually puts th' prodjuicer on
A plane with other min.
Sure, th' notion is preposterous
Afther he's been so long on tour,
An' it ain't a bit o' wondher
Purry an' Latter an' Byle are sour.

(Chorus.)
Oh, it's an awful situation,
But thin th' prodjuicer's used to that,
An' it can't be wores than th' ould plan
That has kept him busted flat.

Some More Production at Carlyle

(By Special Correspondent.)

CARLYLE, ILL., July 6.—During the past month the production in the field here has been increased by the bringing in of several new wells.

The Surpass Oil & Gas Company brought in the No. 5, a century producer on the McCabe, and No. 6 is drilling. No. 11, on the Schomaker, is good for a hundred and No. 12 is drilling on the same farm. Both of these leases represent the northern boundary of production. The McCabe contains 163 and the Schomaker 175 acres, or 338 in all.

Dusters have been drilled on land to the north and west of both tracts. Just across from the McCabe on the west is that famous Louis Becker farm, which the oil men tried all kinds of tactics and maneuvers to lease. It is owned by an old German, who claimed that he did not want it ruined by oil drills, but he succumbed when Andy Bruner, who represented a pool, offered him thirty thousand dollars. The men who follow the game came near having heart failure when a dry hole was drilled in the southeast corner of the lease and only a few hundred feet northwest of the second producer drilled in the field, which was No. 1 on the Peter Murphy farm. Dusters were also drilled on leases adjoining the McCabe and Schomaker on the north. For this reason the Surpass is proceeding slowly in drilling out both pieces of property. They have five good ones on the McCabe and eleven on the Schomaker with no dry ones on either. The sand is quite freakish here, therefore it is possible that a lot more producers may be found on the two leases.

The Ohio brought in their No. 14 on the Leo Deters farm. They have fifty-six producers now, the largest number of any company or individual operating here. The Surpass is second with fifty-three, Shaffer and Smathers have eleven and E. N. Gillespie four, making a grand total of 124 producers. The production runs from 2,500 to 3,000 barrels a day.

It was hoped that the Ohio well on the F. A. Leitze farm, section 11, Wade township, between Carlyle and Production, would come in a good one and make quite an extension to the pay dirt territory. It was the old, old story, though—a duster at the regulation depth of 1,056. The drilling continues. It is understood that they will go down to 1,400 feet.

National Petroleum News

Published Every Month for

Independent Oil Men

By The National Petroleum Publishing Co.

Rose Bldg., Cleveland, O.

WARREN C. PLATT ....President and Editor

Mid-Continent Bureau

Gaylord Nelson, Correspondent in Charge, 521 South Elwood St., Tulsa Oklahoma.

THE NATIONAL PETROLEUM NEWS is on sale at the following centers of oil:
Tulsa, Okla.—Robinson Hotel Cigar Stand.
Tulsa, Okla.—Smokewell Cigar Co.,Bliss Bdg.
Tulsa, Okla.—Post Office News Stand.
Tulsa, Okla.—City Book Store.
Muskogee, Okla.—Turner Hotel Cigar Stand.
Bartlesville, Okla.—Almeda Hotel Cigar Std.
Coffeyville, Kan.—Mecca Hotel Cigar Stand.
Robinson, Ill.—Woodworth Hotel Cigar Std.
Butler, Pa.—Butler News Co.

Entered as second-class matter, Jan. 17, 1910, at the post-office at Cleveland, Ohio, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

$2.00 a Year in U. S. and Possessions.
Three Years for $5.00 in Advance.
$2.50 a Year in Canada.
20 Cents a Copy.
$3.00 a Year in Foreign Countries.

ADVERTISING INDEX.

REFINERS.

Canfield Oil Co., Cleveland, O. 38
Central Refining Co., Lawrenceville, Ill.. 45
Chanute Refining Co. Chanute Kans..... 19
Clark Co., the Fred G., Cleveland, O.Back Cvr.
Coldwater Refg. Co. Raymilton, Pa..... 23
Conewango Refining Co., Warren, Pa.....Back page cover
Crew Levick Co., Philadelphia, Pt..... 17
Crystal Oil Works, Oil City, Pa. 17
Chelsea Refining Co., Chelsea, Okla..... 9
Cudahy Refining Co., Chicago, Ill..... 36
Emery Mfg. Co., Bradford, Pa...Back Cover
Germania Refining Co., Oil City, Pa..... 19
Great Western Oil Co., Cleveland, O..... 20
Gulf Refining Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. 37
Hight grade Oil Refg. Co., Pittsburgh Pa.. ..
Indian Refining Co., Cincinnati, O..... 2
Island Petroleum Co., Pittsburgh, Pa..... 44
Kendall Refining Co., Bradford, Pt. 43
Mutual Refining Co., Ltd., Warren, Pa..... 43
National Refining Co., Cleveland, O..... 46
Penn Refining Co., Oil City, Pa..... 41
Sapulpa Refining Co., Sapulpa, Okla..... 41
Ernst Schliemann's Oelwerke, Hamburg, Germany. 41
Seneca Oil Works, Warren, Pa. 43
Southwestern Refining Co., Tulsa, Okla... 18
Superior Oil Works, Ltd., Warren, Pa..... 22
Union Petroleum Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....Inside first cover
United Refining Co., Warren, Pa. 22
Vinita Refining and Producing Co., Vinita, Okla. 44
Waverly Oil Works Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. .....Front cover

GREASES, SOAPS, POLISHES, ETC.

Advance Grease & Chemical Co., Jackson, Mich.....Inside first cover
Bell Oil Co., St. Louis, Mo..... 14
Moore Oil Co., The, Cincinnati, O. 47
Phoenix Oil Co., Cleveland, O. 23
Stevens Grease and Oil Co., Cleveland O. 11
Union Petroleum Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....Inside first cover
The Van Tilburg Oil Co., Minneapolis, Minn. 39
Warren Lubricant Co., Buffalo, N. Y. ....

FULLERS' EARTH, SODAS, HEAVY CHEMICALS, ETC.

Clark Co., the Fred G., Cleveland, O.Back Cvr.
Lester Clay Co., Jacksonville, Fla. 45
W. H. Barber Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.. 13
Floridin Co., Warren, Pa. 20

ROOF COATING AND PAINTS.

Atlantic Paint Co., Cleveland, O. 18
Atlas Oil Co., Cleveland, O. 40
Eagle Paint and Varnish Co. 10

STEEL BARRELS.

American Steel Package Co., Defiance, O. ..... Front Cover
Draper Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, O.. 15
Galesburg Cornice Works, Galesburg, Ill.. 10
Meurer Bros. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. 18
S. F. K. Steel Bbl. Co., Cleveland, O..... 26
Stover Gas Machine Mfg. Co., Freeport, Ill. 34
Welded Steel Barrel Corporation, Detroit, Mich. 30
Wm. B. Schaife & Sons Co., Pittsburgh, Pt. 35
Wilson & Bennett Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.. ..

WOOD BARRELS.

A. M. Welti & Bros., Cleveland, O..... 17

CANS, PUMPS, TANKS, ETC.

American Can Co., New York..... 8
S. F. Bowser & Co. 6
Hunt & Dorman Mfg. Co., Cleveland, O....17
St. Louis Metalware Co., St. Louis, Mo....
St. Louis Tin & Sheet Metal Working Co., St. Louis, Mo. 21
Western Oil Pump & Tank Co. 7

TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS AND REFINERY WORK.

Robey Tank Works, Chicago, Ill..... 16
Warren City Tank & Boiler Co., Warren, O. 42
Wm. B. Schaife & Sons Co., Pittsburgh, Pt. 35

TANK CARS.

German American Car Co., Chicago, Ill. ... ..
Allegheny Foundry Co., Warren, Pa. 47
eKith Car Co. ....

TANK WAGONS.

H. Bollwerk & Bros., St. Louis, Mo. 16

FAUCETS.

Morrison Bros., Dubuque, Ia. 19

TRAFFIC INFORMATION.

Traffic Service Bureau, Chicago-Washington .....Inside back cover

HYDROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, ETC.

Carbondale Instrument Co., Carbondale, Pa. 19
C. J. Tagliabue Mfg. Co., New York City.....
Hohmann & Maurer Division, Taylor Instrument Co.'s, Rochester, N. Y. 14

BANKS.

Exchange National Bank, Tulsa, Okla. 30

NATURAL GAS GASOLINE.

Riverside Oil Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. 42
Penn Gasoline Co., Grove City, Pa. ....

OIL BROKERS.

James B. Berry's Sons Co., Ooil City, Pa.. 47

SAMPLE CASES.

Cleveland Leather Goods Co., Cleveland, O.. 12

STENCILS.

The Dickey-Grabler Co., Cleveland, O..... 17

OFFICE FURNITURE.

Weis Mfg. Co., Monroe Mich. 43

FISH OIL.

Wm. C. Robinson & Son Co., Baltimore.... 12

DISINFECTANTS.

Chemical Supply Co., Cleveland, O. 22

GEOLOGISTS AND OIL PROPERTIES.

The Gould Co., Oklahoma City, Okla. ....
Kanotex Refining Co., Caney, Kans. 6

LABORATORIES.

Indiana Laboratories Co., Hammond, Ind. . 10

INDEPENDENT OIL ASSOCIATIONS.

The National Petroleum Association
Headquarters and Office of Secretary and Traffic Manager, 1017-1019 Rose Bldg., Cleveland, O.

President, W. E. Wall, Fred G. Clark Company, Cleveland, O.

First vice president, William Muir, Pennsylvania Paraffine Works, Titusville, Pa.

Second vice president, A. C. Woodman, Union Petroleum Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

General counsel and secretary, C. D. Chamberlin, Rose building Cleveland, O.

Treasurer, E. H. Anderson, Pittsburg Oil Refining Company, Coraopolis, Pa.

Recording secretary, H. G. Eaton, Superior Oil Works, Limited, Warren, Pa.

Traffic manager, F. W. Boltz, Rose building, Cleveland, O.

Trustees.

W. E. Wall, William Muir, A. C. Woodman and F. H. Steele Paragon Refining Company, Toledo, O.; T. B. Westgate, American Oil Works, Limited, Titusville, Pa.; J. W. Fawsett, Crystal Oil Works, Oil City, Pa., and E. E. Allen, Cornplanter Rfg. Co., Warren, Pa.

Western Petroleum Refiners' Association, Office of Secretary, Chelsea, Okla.

President, W. H. Isom, Cudahy Refining Company, Chicago.

Vice President, Frank B. Fretter, National Refining Company, Cleveland, O.

Treasurer, L. L. Marcell, Chanute Refining Company, Chanute, Kans.

Secretary, C. F. Martin, Chelsea Refining Company, Chelsea, Okla.

The Independent Petroleum Marketers' Association of the United States.

Headquarters and Office of Secretary, Rose Bldg., Cleveland, O.

President—W. H. Barber, The W. H. Barber Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

First Vice President, F. E. VanTilburg Oil Co., Minneapolis.

Second Vice President—W. D. Simmons, Viscosity Oil Co., Chicago Ill.

Third Vice President, A. E. Roblee, Atlas Oil Co., Cleveland, O.

Treasurer—H. C. Mather, The Moore Oil Co., Cincinnati, O.

Secretary, W. C. Platt, Rose Bldg., Cleveland, O.

Sergeant-at-Arms, G. J. Steigerwald, Fred G. Clark Co., Cleveland, O.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman—A. J. Stevens, Stevens Grease & Oil Co., Cleveland, O.

J. L. Walsh, Great Western Oil Co., Cleveland, O.

A. J. Callaghan, Advance Grease & Chemical Co., Jackson, Mich.

A. H. Caward, The Hawkeye Oil Co., Waterloo, Iowa.

A. H. Wieman, Freeport, Ill.

T. J. Gay, The Gay Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark.

F. E. VanTilburg, VanTilburg Oil Co., Minneapolis.

(Next Annual Meeting, Cleveland, O., Summer of 1913.)

Another Political Inspector for Ohio

Again the public is offered ample proof of the oil man's oft-made charge that the office of oil inspector is primarily for political use, rather than protection of the public or the raising of revenue for the state.

This time the proof is submitted by Ohio and its so-called "progressive" governor, "Uncle Jud" Harmon, who has none too gently separated the Hon. "Bill" Finley from the office of state oil inspector because "Bill" didn't do enough work for the governor's Presidential boom, and placed in that position, the Hon. McKinney, a country newspaper man, who, of course, has been an ardent supporter of the governor.

Far be it from us to cast any bricks at a fellow newspaperman who has landed a soft job, nor do we intend anything at all personal about Mr. McKinney in our remarks. Granted even that Mr. McKinney makes the best state oil inspector—from the public's standpoint alone—Ohio has ever had, nevertheless the sad fact remains that he was appointed solely for political reasons. Harmon did not endeavor to get any one versed in oil; only versed in politics. And that has been the only qualification required of Ohio's state oil inspectors, at least for many years back.

CALLS TESTS BUNK.

"Bill" Finley has for years been the operating head of the state Democracy. Just incidentally he hasn't made a bad inspector either, frankly confessing his ignorance of oil and defending it by saying that all oil inspection is for is simply revenue, and that oil and gasoline tests as required by the various states are pure "bunk" and "fakes."

Here's a little inside history that is pardonable at this time. Finley has, in Ohio politics, been known as a Garber man, and Garber, shortly after Harmon's elevation to governor, has been against Harmon. When Harmon first became governor the Hon. "Bill" Phipps, a Taft Republican, was oil inspector, holding over for many months in Harmon's administration along with a number of other Republican state officials. At Harmon's intimation all these Republicans tendered their resignations to the governor in order that he might reorganize the state so he would have harmony in his administration. Phipps was slow about turning in his resignation. At the time there were prospects of some criticism of Phipps' management of the department becoming public. Phipps finally agreed to resign on Harmon's sending him a nice letter of recommendation. Phipps got that letter, but Harmon never got the recommendation.

About this time there was a progressive legislature in session, controlled by Democrats and anti-machine Republicans, and the

oil men of the state submitted to Harmon the proposition of fathering legislation to put oil inspection under the state food commissioner and abolish the fees, thus, it was pointed out, if politics must be played, Harmon would be giving Phipps a black eye and getting rid of him in the bargain, would eliminate the job Garber wanted for his friend Finley and make a ten-strike with the public as being the first man who had courage enough to stand up against an antiquated political office and destroy it.

To which Harmon placidly replied:

"My friends, Bill Finley has always been a good scout and I like him and he can have that job if he wants it."

Today there are many progressive governors on the job, but none of them have yet shown the courage to stand up against a hundred soft political jobs, despite the fact that you show them that collecting fees by oil inspection is mighty expensive collecting that would not be countenanced by any business organization.

There are some mighty good men, who didn't know oil from water when they started serving as oil inspectors and who have served conscientiously and gotten the most out of it for the public. And Mr. McKinney, of Ohio, we hope will be one of these, but neither they nor Mr. McKinney were selected for their knowledge of oil, but for their knowledge of politics.

If some of these governors want to talk about their business-like administrations and have the public keep its face straight, it's just about time that they considered the merit of a man from a technical oil standpoint, at least in addition to his political qualifications, if they haven't the nerve to put the whole oil inspection on a truly business-like basis, the same as the drug and foods department.

WESTERN REFINERS HAVE ASSOCIATION

Organize Mid-Continent Body and Elect W. H. Isom President

After many years' effort the Western Independent refiners have at last organized an association. The organization was effected at Kansas City the last week in June and W. H. Isom, of the Cudahy Refining Company, was elected president.

The objects of the new association are social and business, although as far as the last is concerned the association, at least for the present, will not establish any paid officers or traffic bureau. This association will include what is left of the old Oklahoma Independent Refiners' Association.

The other officers of the new association, which is called the Western Petroleum Refiners' Association, are Frank B. Fretter, National Refining Company, vice-president; L. L. Marcell, Chanute Refining Company, treasurer; C. F. Martin, Cheslea Refining Company, and who was secretary of the old Oklahoma organization, secretary, and these with the following form the executive committee: Andrew Benson, Petroleum Products Company; J. C. Cosden, Southwestern Refining Company; Mr. Moffett, Kansas Oil Refining Company, and W. D. Richardson, Sapulpa Refining Company.

Address all correspondence with the association to the secretary, Mr. Martin at Cheslea, Okla.

The territory in the vicinity of Marissa and Darmstadt in the southeast corner of St. Clair county, Illinois, has been given up as a hopeless case. President Laird, of the Surpass, informed the writer the other day that he had cancelled the leases on 10,000 acres they held that day. His company drilled two holes. The first was abandoned at 850 feet. There was a small flow of gas and sixty-four feet of dry sand. The second was given up at 800 feet, after striking a strong flow of salt water. These tests were made on the Eckrt and Knecht farms close to Darmstadt.

Do Not Be Discouraged

Of course you have had lots of trouble with cheaply made and poorly galvanized Barrels. TRY OURS.

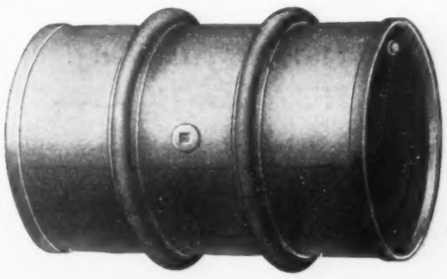
(SEND FOR OUR 1912 CATALOGUE)

We use only skilled labor, paid by the day (no piece-work).

Even the steel in our Barrels is made according to our own specifications.

Tested and accepted by U. S. Govt.
Barrel drains perfectly. Inside smooth.
All seams and parts are welded.
No brazing, lock-seams or "cold-welds."
Strongest chime construction.
Galvanized with pure zinc.
All Barrels tested under air-pressure.
Stronger than any other barrel of equal weight.

When ordering Galvanized Barrels, always stipulate that they must be coated with Prime Virgin Spelter (Pure Zinc).



Wm. B. Scaife & Sons Co.

(Founded 1802) PITTSBURGH, PA.

NATURAL GAS GASOLINE
WHERE TO BUY IT

THE PENN GASOLINE COMPANY
GROVE CITY, PA.
Vacuum Treated Natural Gasoline Blends.
Superior Gasoline Motor Fuel.
YOU WILL EVENTUALLY USE IT
UNBLENDED HIGH GRAVITY CONDENSATES

$20 WILL GET

your name, address and product before the entire jobbing and refining world, for one year, in this directory.

The Gould Company
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.
Productive and Non-Productive Oil Properties in Mid-Continent and Texas fields. Coal, Asphalt, Mineral and Industrial Properties. Reports by Geological Engineer.

Cudahy Refining Company
REFINERS OF
PETROLEUM
From High Grade Oklahoma Crude Oil
Gasoline—Naphtha—Burning Oils
Neutral and Auto Oils
Cylinder Stocks Paraffine Oils
Flux and Road Oils
Paraffine Wax
General Office
1323 Harris Trust Bldg.
CHICAGO, ILL.
Refinery
COFFEYVILLE,
KANSAS

M. C. B. Association Specifies Liquefied Gas Tank Cars

Allows 20 Pounds Setting of Safety Valve, Increases Strength of Steel and Sheaths Tank in Heavy Jacket

Specifications for special type of tank cars for the shipment of the high vapor tension natural gas gasoline have been drawn by the special committee of the Master Car Builders' Association and adopted by that association at its annual meeting at Atlantic City last month.

Plans for tank cars to be built under the specifications must be submitted to the M. C. B. committee for approval, the Interstate Commerce Commission having left that authority with the M. C. B. Association in the new regulations governing the transportation of explosives and inflammables. It is understood that several tank car companies will soon have their plans ready so that the special type of car may be expected on the market very shortly.

The special car is of heavier construction, the tank having to stand a cold water test of 100 pounds per square inch without leakage or evidence of distress as against 60 pounds required of the ordinary tank car. The safety valve will be set at 20 pounds instead of the 8 pounds as now on oil tanks, while the setting is advanced from 8 to 10 pounds in present refinery naphtha tanks. The most important feature of the special, however, is that the tank must be enclosed in a thickness of two inches of 85 per cent carbonate of magnesia, protected by an eighth-inch sheet iron jacket. This lagging, tests showed, keeps a tank of liquefied gas, around which a fire has been built, from opening the safety valve for two hours and 22 minutes, whereas when the fire is applied to the naked tank, the valve opens in two minutes.

The adoption of this new type of tank car will greatly increase the scope of the natural gas gasoline business, as today all of its product over 10 pounds vapor tension must be shipped in steel barrels or cylinders.

The report of the M. C. B. tank car committee, describing tests taken and giving specifications referring to oil tanks, follows:

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

When the original specifications were drawn none of the products which were shipped in tank cars showed high vapor tension at the ordinary temperature of transportation, and the setting of the safety valves at 8 lbs. was considered ample to prevent the escape of the liquid in a gaseous form, and at the same time it was shown that it relieved the cars of any dangerous pressure, even in the event of a fierce fire.

The new products have developed a very much higher vapor tension at ordinary temperatures, and the Interstate Commerce Commission has provided for the transportation of such products by a rule reading:

GROUP 2—INFLAMMABLE LIQUIDS.

"Rule 1824. All inflammable liquids in this group must be shipped in . . . , or in tank cars, provided the vapor tension of the inflammable liquid corresponding to a temperature of 100 deg. F. (90 deg. F., November 1 to March 1) does not exceed 10 lbs. per sq. in.

"Liquefied petroleum gas is a condensate from the 'casing head gas' of petroleum oil wells, whose vapor tension at 100 deg. F. (90 deg. F. November 1 to March 1) exceeds 10 lbs. per sq. in. Liquefied petroleum gas must be shipped in . . . , or in tank cars especially constructed and approved for this service by the Master Car Builders' Association. When the vapor pressure at 100 deg. F. exceeds 25 lbs. per sq. in., cylinders, as prescribed for compressed gases, must be used."

The producers of this product petitioned for a safety-valve setting of 25 lbs., complaining of the excessive losses of the product when shipped in the ordinary tank cars.

Before agreeing to any change in existing tank cars, the tank car committee felt that it was necessary to determine whether the safety valves as prescribed for the ordinary product were adequate to relieve tanks of the usual capacity when loaded with the new product.

It was decided that for this purpose a tank of greatly reduced capacity should be used, equipped with safety valves of reduced size, but of the same type as those used on the standard tank cars, and of a capacity as nearly as possible proportioned to the experimental tank.

The American Welding Company, Carbondale, Pa., offered to prepare a welded tank, similar in form to that of the cars, the shell, ends, and dome being all welded. This tank was shipped to Follansbee, West Virginia, mounted on brick piers and provision made for a gasoline fire underneath, very much as was done at Lima when the original specifications were framed.

Three safety valves, of which one was as nearly as possible of an estimated capacity comparative with that of the standard safely valve on the 6,000-gallon tank, one of an estimated capacity 25 per cent less, and a third having a capacity of 25 per cent greater, were prepared and furnished by the Crane Company, free of cost. The first two of these valves were those used in the tests.

The plan was to make fire tests with the same grade of oil that was used at Lima, and then with the new product fom the gas wells, with the hope that the resulting pressures from the new product would be near enough to those developed by the refinery product to obviate the necessity for any modification in the requirements for safety valves, and to avoid the necessity of tests with full-size tanks.

The Atlantic Refining Company agreed to duplicate the material used in the original tests, record of which was in existence, and furnished without cost to the association 1,600 gallons of gasoline, 66 deg. Baume gravity, which was prepared as a close cut; in other words, the gravity was that of a fairly homogeneous liquid, rather than a blend of high and low values. This was very desirable, so as to maintain the gravity of the liquid fairly constant during the tests. This liquid will be alluded to hereafter as "refinery gasoline."

WHAT THE TESTS WERE.

The condensed or casing head naphtha was obtained from the wells immediately around Follansbee, and varied both in gravity and vapor tension, as will be noted in the record of the tests.

Seven tests were made, viz.:

No. 1, refinery gasoline, No. 2 (normal) safety valve, 12-lb. setting.

No. 2, casing head naphtha, same value as No. 1, same setting.

No. 3, casing head naphtha, No. 1 (25 per cent less) safety valve, 12-lb. setting.

No. 4, casing head naphtha, No. 2, safety valve, 20-lb. setting.

No. 5, refinery gasoline, No. 2 valve, 20-lb. setting.

No. 6, refinery gasoline, No. 1 safety valve, 12-lb. setting.

No. 7, refinery gasoline, No. 2 safety valve, 12-lb. setting. This was a repetition of Test No. 1, in which the burners were not working well, and the heat was not, consequently, as great as in the subsequent tests.

From the results obtained the committee believes that the present standard M. C. B. size of safety valve will fully meet the requirements and properly relieve the pressure when transporting gasoline of a gage as high as 88 deg. Baume. This in view of the fact that the fires employed during the tests were probably more severe than those to which tanks would be exposed during fires resulting from accidents.

From the vapor tensions shown it was evident that casing head naphtha can not be even normally handled in the present tank cars with valves set at 8 lbs., and that even with the 12-lb. setting there would probably be a loss of liquid through evaporation.

While the present type of tank car would better suit this business with all valves set at 12 lbs. than with the present setting, where at least one valve is set at 8 lbs.; nevertheless it is evident that for the econominal handling of this particular grade of gasoline a higher setting is desirable.

The committee feels, however, that rather than allow the setting down of the valves on the existing tank cars, which aggregate between 35,000 and 40,000 in number, it is better to provide a special car for this particular product, and in doing so to provide for a setting of 20 lbs.

It is believed that the total equipment necessary to handle this entire business would be less than one per cent of the total tank-car equipment of the country.

While it is perfectly practicable to provide tanks which would be safe with very much higher pressures than 20 lbs., it is felt that it would be undesirable to do so, for the reason that in case of any injury to the tank in the course of transportation, the

GULF REFINING COMPANY

REFINERS OF

OKLAHOMA AND TEXAS PETROLEUM

HIGH GRADE

Engine Naphtha, Painters' Naphtha, Kerosene, Stove Gasoline, Gas Oil, Fuel Oil, Paving and Roofing Asphalt

Our Kerosene and Gasoline are Manufactured from High Grade Oklahoma Crude Oil

LUBRICATING OILS

CYLINDER, ENGINE, CORDAGE

HIGH VISCOSITY -:- LOW COLD TEST

General Sales Office, PITTSBURGH, PA., U. S. A.

District Sales Offices

NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA BOSTON
NEW ORLEANS HOUSTON ATLANTA TAMPA

Write and mention National Petroleum News

THE CANFIELD OIL CO.

General Offices, CLEVELAND, O. REFINERIES AND COMPOUNDING PLANTS CORAOPOLIS, PA. CLEVELAND, O.

SPRING AND SUMMER SPECIALS:

SPECIAL CUP GREASES
AUTO AND TRANSMISSION GREASES
PALE AND RED CASTOR MACHINE OILS
PALE AND WHITE VISCOUS AUTOMOBILE OILS
BRIGHT COLD TEST FILTERED CYLINDER STOCKS
125° FLASH—QUICK EVAPORATING TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE

THE ABOVE IN ADDITION TO OUR GENERAL LINE OF AUTO CUP GREASES, CASTOR MACHINE OILS, PETROLATUMS, NEUTRALS, RED OILS AND CYLINDER OILS.

higher pressures would involve greater dangers in the handling of the cars, and, therefore, for the present at any rate, the committee does not recommend any higher setting.

It is evident that any means which will retard the admission of heat to tank cars carrying such materials as casing head naphtha will probably prevent the attainment of the high temperatures which would be reached through the exposure of the naked tank to the summer sun. To determine this a final test was made at Altoona.

LAG THE TANKS.

The same tank was employed, being lagged with 2 in. of magnesia lagging, protected by a sheet-iron jacket. This tank was mounted again as at Follansbee, and filled with casing head naphtha having a gravity of approximately 87 deg. Baume at 60 deg. F. The valve used was No. 2, with 20-lb. setting. The fire was obtained by small wood and kerosene.

In this test over two hours elapsed between lighting the fire and the appearance of any flame at the safety valve, notwithstanding the fact that about half a cord of wood and 10 barrels of kerosene were used to maintain the heat under the tank during the test, which lasted about 4 hours.

The results of this test show that whereas with the naked tank the safety valve opened in about 2 minutes after the lighting of the fire, with the lagged tank it required 2 hours and 22 minutes; and that whereas with the naked tank the outage per minute amounted to as much as 114.6 lbs., with the lagged tank this was reduced to a little over 6.6 lbs., and it is probable that had the fire not been so severe as to burn through the sheet-iron jacket, causing part of the magnesia lagging to fall down, the outage would have been considerably less.

This leads to the conclusion that the high vapor tension naphthas should preferably be handled in special cars and that these cars should be lagged to reduce the absorption of heat; under which condition it is most probable that a vapor tension sufficient to raise the safety valve would never be reached.

It is claimed that a very large part of the tank-car equipment now equipped with safety valves is carrying products having a flash point higher than 80 deg. F., and that with such a product the vapor tension never reaches the eight pounds to which the tank valves are now set.

In the shipment of naphthas, however, especially those of light gravity, there is a probability that the vapor tension, under summer conditions, may exceed 8 lbs., and since the wording of the I. C. C. rule provides for the shipment of products having a vapor tension of not over 10 lbs., it is evidently desirable that safety valves carrying such products shall not allow the leakage of any product which comes within the terms of the requirements, and, consequently, the committee recommends that all new cars and all existing cars which are in the business of carrying naphthas shall have safety valves set at 12 lbs. pressure. Also, that all new valves, and all valves which have to be reset to a pressure of 12 lbs., which in time will result in all valves, except those on special cars, being set at this pressure, and will allow existing cars to handle casing head naphthas which have been weathered so as to show not more than 10 lbs. pressure at 100 deg. F.

The committee believes, however, that the higher safety valve setting of 20 lbs. should be restricted to the special cars assigned to the casing head naphtha business, rather than to require existing cars to be changed to accommodate this particular traffic.

WELDED TANKS.

The construction of the experimental tank used in the tests at Follansbee and Altoona, which was welded without seams, and which after 8 fire tests does not show any injurious effects from the fires, and has never shown any indication of leakage, indicates that it is possible by this process to make very desirable tanks from the tightness standpoint. The committee believes that this is a very desirable form of tank, due to the absolute tightness which results from the absence of seams, and that tanks of this form should be accepted as an option, but the committee is not prepared to require this form of construction. It does recognize the fact, however, that absolute tightness, particularly when hauling inflammables which are normally under pressure, is a very desirable feature.

The committee feels that the time has come when the safety valves on tank cars should be periodically tested, and the test pressure and date stenciled on the valve, and in order that this may be carried out, it recommends that the absence of the test within the prescribed period and of the stenciling shall be considered an owner's defect.

The report is signed by A. W. Gibbs (Penna), chairman; C. E. Chambers (C. of N. J.), S. K. Dickerson (L. S. & M. S.), E. J. Searles (B. & O.), J. W Fogg (B & O.), Wm. Schlafge (Erie), and Thos. Beaghen, Jr., (Union Tank Line).

The following appendix contains the specifications for tank cars:

DEFINITIONS.

Tank Car—Any car to which one or more tanks, used for carrying liquids or compressed gases, are permanently attached.

Tank cars shall be divided into two classes: Ordinary and special.

Ordinary Tank Car—One used for the transportation of products, the vapor pressure of which, at a temperature of 100 deg. F., does not exceed 10 lbs. per sq. in.

Special Tank Car—One used for the transportation of products, the vapor pressure of which, at a temperature of 100 deg. F., may exceed 10 lbs. per sq. in.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

(a) Tank cars offered for movement over the lines of a railway must conform to the following specification.

(b) Tanks which bear evidence of damage by fire must be withdrawn from transportation service.

ORDINARY TANK CARS.

2. Steel or iron tanks constructed subsequent to 1903 must be designed for a bursting pressure of not less than 240 lbs. per sq. in.

5. Tanks must be carefully inspected and tested with cold-water pressure at least once in 10 years. The test for tanks built prior to 1903 shall be at 40 lbs. per sq. in., and for tanks built since that date at 60 lbs. per sq. in., cold-water pressure, which they must stand without leak or evidence of distress. This inspection and test must be made by the tank-car owners. Tanks when tested must be stenciled with date and place where test was made, and by whom.

6. By January 1, 1914, all tanks carrying products that give off volatile inflammable vapors at or below a temperature of 80 deg. F., and having a vapor pressure of 10 lbs. per sq. in. at a temperature of 100 deg. F., shall be equipped with 5-in. safety valves of approved design, and these valves shall be set to open at a pressure of 12 lbs. per sq. in.

Provided, that where the lading is such as not to give off inflammable vapors (as determined by flash point from Tagliabue's open-cup tester as used for test of burning oils) at a temperature below 80 deg. F., the setting of the 8-lb. valves to 12 lb. may be deferred to such time as the valves require removal.

All required pressures for safety valves are subject to a tolerance of one pound above or below that specified. One valve shall be provided for a capacity of 6,500 gal. or less, and two valves for a capacity of more than 6,500 gal.

Where tanks carrying such products are divided into compartments, each compartment must be provided with a safety valve.

7. All safety valves must be tested and adjusted, if necessary, by January 1, 1914, and at intervals of not over 2 years thereafter, and the date of the last test and pressure at which valve is set shall be plainly stenciled on the body of the valve, as follows:

Tested (date) .....
Pressure (lbs. per sq. in.) .....
At (place) .....
By (name) .....

8. Tank cars carrying volatile non-inflammable products whose vapor pressure at a temperature of 100 deg. F. does not exceed 10 lbs. per sq. in., may be provided with vents depending on frangible lead disks for safety, which vents shall be of approved design or the disks to be of a thickness that shall insure rupture at a pressure not higher than 25 lbs. per sq. in.

SPECIAL TANK CAR FOR CARRYING VOLATILE INFLAMMABLE PRODUCTS WITH A VAPOR TENSION OF OVER 10 LBS. PER SQ. IN. AT A TEMPERATURE OF 100 DEG. F.

1. For these cars the tanks may be either welded or riveted; with or without steel underframes. The welded tank is preferred on account of tightness. Where riveted tanks are used, all longitudinal and head seams must be double-riveted. Heads must be not less than ½ in. thick; and if head blocks are used, heads must not be less than ⅜ in. thick.

2. Domes of steel plate, preferably drawn without vertical seams, riveted or welded to

Our Minneapolis Exhibit

WAXIT

will give you a trade that will be satisfied.

It will get you large orders and big profits.

Every jobber should handle it.

Write for our proposition.

We can also supply you with

Metal Polish, Carbon Remover, Liquid Soap, Drips, Disinfectants and Sheep Dips.

The Van Tilburg Oil Company

2424-26-28 University Ave. S. E. MINNEAPOLIS

2 Mines—Quincy and Jamieson, Florida—2 Mills

FLORIDIN COMPANY

Miners and Manufacturers of Highest grade Florida Fullers Earth

Powerful Bleaching and Filtering clay, for animal, vegetable and mineral oils, Cylinder, Neutral Oils, Wax and all Petroleum Products—Unquestionably Superior to Bone-Black

SAMPLES AND PRICES UPON APPLICATION

WARREN, PA., STORAGE FOR SMALL ORDERS

General Offices, Warren, Pa.
European Office, Bremen, Germany

Cable Address { Warren, Pa., "Floridin"
Bremen, Germany, "Silicat"

NO AGENTS. ALL GOODS SOLD DIRECT TO CONSUMERS

Every Jobber of Lubricating Oils can handle Mixed Paints profitably if he gets in right

ASK FOR PRICE AND COLOR CARDS

ON

KLING-KOTE

MIXED PAINT GOOD QUALITY MEDIUM PRICE

THE ATLAS OIL CO., CLEVELAND, O.

the shell proper. Dome must have a capacity to provide for an expansion of 3½ per cent of the contents of the tank, measuring from the inside top to shell to the top of the dome. Cover for dome may be secured either by screw joint, by bolting, or by yoke with center screw. Lid must be provided with suitable gasket to insure tightness against the escape of gas under pressure.

3. The safety valves to be of the same pattern as those used for other inflammable products, set to blow at a pressure of 20 lbs. gage pressure, with a tolerance of 1 lb. above or below that pressure.

4. The safety valves must be tested and adjusted, if necessary, at intervals of not over 6 months, and the pressure and date of the last test shall be plainly stenciled on the body of the valve, as follows:

Tested (date) .....
Pressure (lbs. per sq. in.) .....
At (place) .....
By (name) .....

The test may be made without the removal of the valve from the car; provided the valve unseats at a total pressure corresponding with the area of the seat multiplied by 20 lbs. Valves improperly set, or not tested at proper intervals and stenciled, shall constitute defects for which owner shall be responsible.

5. The barrel, ends and dome to be lagged with a thickness of 2 in. of 85 per cent carbonate of magnesia, or its equivalent, covered with sheet-iron jacket ⅛ in. thick. Tank before lagging to be well painted. The sheets of the jacket to be lapped so as to shed rain and maintain the dryness of the lagging.

6. Tank to be tested before being put into service, and once every 2 years thereafter with a cold-water pressure of 100 lbs. per sq. in., which it must stand without leakage or evidence of distress. This test to be made by tank-car owner, and car stenciled with pressure, date and place where test was made, and by whom, as follows:

Tested (date) .....
Pressure (lbs. per sq. in.) .....
At (place) .....
By (name) .....

7. Discharge valves, if used, must be so arranged that the valve shall not project below the bottom of the shell, and the connecting pipe must be so arranged that its breakage will not unseat the valve. An alternative arrangement, by which the valve is placed on top of the car and the contents of the car discharged by air, will be accepted.

8. In some convenient location on either side or the ends of the car shall be stenciled the words: "For Liquefied Petroleum Gas."

On the side of the dome shall be stenciled: "Caution: Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Casing Head Naphtha). Before removing manhole cover, safety valve must be lifted and held open until the internal pressure, if any, is relieved."

9. All other requirements for these special tank cars to be the same as those for "Ordinary Tank Cars."

10. The designs for these "Special Tank Cars" to be submitted to the Master Car Builders' Association for approval.

INDIAN GETS LOW RATE FOR EXPORT

The Indian Refining Company has obtained an eighteen cent export rate from Lawrenceville, Ill., to the Gulf ports as against the twenty cent rate now prevailing for export oil from Mid-Continent refining points.

The Indian's new rate, which it is understood is to permit the expansion of the company's South African and European business, was granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission last month. The former rate to Gulf ports was 26½ cents from Lawrenceville. The new rate applies the St. Louis rate to Lawrenceville. The old Mid-Continent rate to Gulf ports was 26 cents and it was reduced 6 cents a few months ago, following several years' hard work on the part of the refiners.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Martin have removed from Carlyle, Ill., to Shreveport, La., where the former has a position. Mr. Martin had charge of the field work for Busch & Everitt until they sold their holdings to the Ohio.

The next test for oil in Washington county, Illinois, adjoining Clinton on the south, will be made near Elkton. They are still gambling on the geological survey tips down that way.

INFLAMMATORY DOPE STIRS FIRE MARSHAL

Would Require Underground Gasoline Storage on Word of Unknown Writer — Colonel Dunn Gives Facts

That gasoline is fourteen times more "explosive" than dynamite and that the store dealer should therefore beware, is the statement made by a writer in an unknown fire prevention magazine, which statement is causing trouble for the oil jobbers in several places.

In Wisconsin the state fire marshal has got busy to "regulate" this "dangerous" commodity, and his first efforts at regulation would put the jobber out of business, to say nothing of the small dealer. He wants all gasoline, no matter whether jobber's or dealer's, carried in "approved" underground tank, located at least ten feet from any building or in a "substantial standard" storage tank housed in a fireproof building at least twenty-five feet from any other building. And he backs up all his ideas by the inflammatory article referred to.

The I. P. M. A. has taken up the matter for the Wisconsin jobbers and incidentally is trying to locate both the magazine and writer who is guilty of the above statement. Officers of the National Fire Protection Association, with which the I. P. M. A. has been working on a model fire ordinance, disclaim all knowledge of the gentlemen and statement.

To aid the Wisconsin jobbers there has been forwarded them for use in the public press a statement obtained by the Association from Col. B. W. Dunn, chief of the Bureau of Explosives, New York, to whom was sent a copy of the "gasoline worse than dynamite" story.

The article which started the trouble contained the following statements, and is credited to a magazine called "Fire Prevention" and to the pen of L. P. Murray. It is followed by Col. Dunn's statement:

MR. MURRAY SAYS:

"Gasoline, unlike the heavier petroleum products, throws off an explosive vapor

SAPULPA REFINING COMPANY
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
SAPULPA : : : : : OKLAHOMA

constantly even at extremely low temperatures. Five gallons of gasoline will generate 8,000 cubic feet of gas which, when ignited, expands to 4,000 times this space. The explosive force of one gallon of gasoline properly mixed with air and compressed is equal to 83 2-3 pounds of dynamite or fourteen times greater than dynamite. This means, Mr. Merchant, that if you have 100 gallons of gasoline on hand, you are storing the equivalent in explosive force to 8,366 pounds of dynamite. Gasoline is, in fact, more dangerous to handle than dynamite, as there is more liability of an explosion. Dynamite will only explode from two or three causes, which may (comparatively speaking) be easily guarded against and which must occur in its immediate vicinity.

"The vapor from gasoline is heavier than air. It settles to the floor and runs along the floor much as a stream of water would, only that it is an invisible stream. This vapor will settle and remain in a depression in the floor or under the floor for days and even weeks unless disturbed by a circulation of air, until a spark causes the accumulated vapor to explode. This spark does not necessarily have to come from a lighted fire, but may occur through a person striking a nail in their shoe on on a nail in the floor, or, other similar unavoidable causes. The records show that under certain atmospheric conditions spontaneous combustion will occur in this accumulated vapor. A case is on record in which the gasoline fumes were carried outside of a building to a lighted lamp thirty feet away from the building, taking fire and flashing back to the building which was entirely consumed."

COL. DUNN SAYS:

"Referring to your letter of recent date requesting the writer's comments on the risks incident to the storage and use of gasoline.

"Practically the only risk is that of fire. It is well known that an explosive mixture of gasoline vapor and air can be formed and such mixtures are necessary for the operation of gasoline motors. Any one who has operated such a motor, however, does not need to be instructed in regard to the readiness with which such mixtures can become non-explosive on account of being too "lean" or too "rich." This trouble is due to the limited range of explosibility of such mixtures. When the percentage of vapor is less than the lower limit or greater than the higher a failure results in spite of the favorable condition in a motor due to the presence of a hot spark and compression of the mixture. The writer has never heard of a real explosion of mixture of gasoline vapor and air except in a motor. Many ignitions of such mixtures have occurred and serious fires resulting sometimes in loss of life have resulted, but in no known case has there been such a uniform mixture of vapor and air within the limits necessary to produce a real explosion. It makes little difference, of course, to the person whose life or property is destroyed whether the immediate cause be an explosion or a fire, but there is a distinction that should be appreciated by those who are disposed to study the subject.

"We frequently hear the statement that a pound of gasoline contains more explosive energy than a pound of dynamite. This is at least misleading. It is true that if we assume the pound of gasoline in form of vapor and intimately mixed with the oxygen necessary for complete combustion, we can obtain from this mixture considerably more energy in the shape of heat units than can be obtained from a pound of dynamite. These heat units, however, do not measure the destructive qualities of the two materials. This depends more upon the maximum pressure that can be produced. If the best mixture of gasoline vapor and air, without compression, be exploded in an apparatus capable of measuring pressure, it will be found impossible to obtain a higher registration than 100 lbs. per sq. in. The experimenter seeking high records will probably consider himself fortunate when he can record as much as 75 lbs. per sq. in. The pressure from detonation of a pound of dynamite is beyond the capacity of any measuring apparatus to record and the comparison of destructive effects of exploding the two materials will be correspondingly different.

"Another reason why the usual comparison is an unfair one is that the weight of air necessary for the combustion of gasoline exceeds the weight of the gasoline itself, while dynamite has to include in its own composition the oxygen necessary for combustion. It would be equally accurate to claim that a pound of charcoal, when mixed with a proper amount of air, has more explosive force than a pound of dynamite.

"Instances have occurred, of course,

ATTENTION!
ARE YOU SATISFIED? ARE YOU GETTING THE BEST
NONCORROSIVE
MOTOR CYLINDER OILS
GASOLINES AND GREASES
We are manufacturers of a strictly Pennsylvania Product. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Prices as low as any.
PENN REFINING CO., Oil City, Pa.
Western Branches:
PENN OIL & SUPPLY CO., Ltd.
Rock Island, Ill. Burlington, Ia. Ottumwa, Ia. Washington, Ia. Chillicothe, Mo.
Minneapolis, Minn. Sioux Falls, S. D. and Moorhead, Minn.

Waterwhite Viscous Mineral Oils
TECHNICAL and MEDICINAL QUALITIES
FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES PLEASE APPLY TO THE ACTUAL REFINERS:
ERNST SCHLIEMANN'S OELWERKE HAMBURG GERMANY

RIVERSIDE OIL COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICES:
Union Bank Building,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WESTERN OFFICE:
35th and Iron Streets,
CHICAGO, ILL.

HIGH GRADE GASOLINE

70°-72°-74°-76°-84° and 86° GRAVITIES OUR SPECIALTIES

We are in position to make prompt shipment of these grades in tank cars or steel drums from our Plants in the Pittsburgh District or from our Station at Chicago. We respectfully solicit your inquiries.

wherein vessels containing gasoline have been reported as 'exploding.' This is frequently due to the generation of a vapor tension in the vessel on account of heat from the sun or other source, and it is seldom that this tension exceeds 15 or 25 pounds per square inch. It may cause the rupture of a weak vessel; but unless some fire or flame is available in the vicinity, the rupture of the vessel is the end of the 'explosion.'

"If we imagine a large quantity of gasoline to be suddenly converted into vapor and released, forming a gradually expanding cloud in the atmosphere, a lighted flame brought to the edge of it would ignite only that mixture of vapor and air on the outskirts of the cloud wherein the mixture was suitable for combustion. The flame would probably spread around the cloud vapor, but the vapor on the interior would not be burned until at some subsequent time it could expand and be mixed with the proper proportion of air. It is probable that many uninformed people would assume in such a case that a disastrous explosion involving immediately all of the gasoline vapor in the cloud would result.

"Discussions of this nature, however, should not be allowed to generate an unwarranted confidence in the minds of unfortunate people who have to store or use such a dangerous liquid as gasoline. Leakages of it from any container are to be dreaded on account of the fire risk. The vapors are heavier than air and frequently flow from such liquids in an invisible stream which may cause the vapors to collect and remain for an indefinite time in unexpected places ready to start a serious fire as soon as brought into contact with a flame. To ignite an explosive such as dynamite the source of ignition must be brought to the explosive, whereas gasoline vapors may travel to the source."

(Signed) B. W. DUNN,
Chief Inspector.

A. S. Rogers, who had charge of the National supply store at Carlyle, Ill., is now in Robinson. His family is visiting in Gibson, Ohio.

6 Crude Stills, Each of 1200 Barrels Capacity, Erected for Pure Oil Company, Marcus Hook, Pa.

REFINERY WORK
of all kinds

THE WARREN CITY TANK & BOILER CO.
WARREN, OHIO

Send us your inquiries

KENDALL REFINING COMPANY
BRADFORD, PA.
(Penn Lubricating Company of Pennsylvania, Owners)
Refiners of Pennsylvania Petroleum
Steam Refined Cylinder Stocks—680 and 650 Fire Tests. Wax and Neutral Oils

JOBBERS PLAN NEW BODY FOR KANSAS CITY

Oil Men From Western Territory to Have Local Organizations—Hold Successful Meetings

BY J. C. NOURSE.

KANSAS CITY, MO., July 6.—As a result of the meeting at Minneapolis it was decided by local jobbers to try to get the oil jobbers of Kansas and Missouri together on a friendly footing. So shortly after the convention a circular letter was sent to all the Independent jobbers in the two states to meet at Kansas City on this afternoon and get acquainted.

The meeting was very well attended for a first meeting. Nothing was done in the way of an organization. It was decided that more good could be done by not having a regular association and constitution and by-laws. It was thought that because of the small number of jobbers in the two states more good could be accomplished and a friendlier spirit established if there was no formality.

The interchange of information on bad accounts was discussed. The advance in prices on all petroleum products was also discussed. Every one got acquainted with every one else and the meeting was of benefit to all. Each seemed to feel that the time had come when every man in the oil business, whether jobber or refiner, should get together in harmony.

The meeting was adjourned and another meeting was set for the first of September. Those present were Mr. Carpenter, of the Lesh Oil Company, of Paola, Kans; Mr. Biggs, of the Sunflower State Oil Company, of Salina, Kans.; Mr. Hinlery, of the St. Joseph Oil Company, of St. Joseph, Mo.; Mr. Miller, of the Home Oil Company, of Hiawatha, Kans.; D. Morris, of the Nourse Oil Company, of Kansas City, Mo.; J. C. Nourse, of the Nourse Oil Co, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss Rosner, of the Sunflower State Oil Company, of Coffeyville, Kans., and A. H. Williams, of the Mutual Oil Co., of Lawrence, Kans.

CALL FOR MEETING.

The circular letter which brought the meeting was as follows:

"Dear Sirs:—

"The key note of the meeting of refiners and jobbers at Minneapolis was harmony and co-operation. Gentlemen, here we are in Kansas and Missouri all of us trying to make a living. Let us meet and get acquainted. Let us talk over the situation together. Let us look over the outlook for the lubricating business and the refined business. Let us see if we cannot find a way to help one another instead of hindering one another. Let's get acquainted. Why not all come here to Kansas City on a certain day and meet together and talk the situation over.

"We want to get a meeting of all the oil jobbers in Kansas and Missouri and have it here in Kansas City, where it is handy to all of us.

"There are lots of things to be talked over. We want to try to get a few things like bad debts, bum salesmen and other things which lose us money, eliminated.

"We would like to see every oil jobber in Kansas and Missouri meet in Kansas City, Saturday afternoon, July 6, at the Coates House, at 2 o'clock.

"The undersigned are all located at Kansas City. Drop any one of us a line and let us know if you can come to Kansas City on that date.

"Quite a number of the jobbers in the Missouri Valley have signified their intention of coming to Kansas City at the time mentioned and we would certainly be pleased to have you with us on that date.

"Yours respectfully,

"Nourse Oil Co.,
"By J. C. Nourse.

"Mutual Oil Co.,
"By O. H. Williams."

MUTUAL REFINING CO.
(LIMITED)
WARREN, PENN'A
Manufacturers of High Grade Burning Oils
Gasoline and Filtered Cylinder Stocks
ONLY PENNSYLVANIA CRUDE USED

"QUALITY OIL"
Pennsylvania Crude Makes It
SENECA OIL WORKS
Refiners of Pennsylvania Crude Only
WARREN, PA.

Weis Efficient Business Furniture
Your letters, catalogs, business papers stand "At Attention" —on edge—for instantaneous reference in Weis files.
FOUR DRAWER VERTICAL FILE
Capacity 20,000 Letters Solid Oak (Golden or Weathered)
Roller Bearings Dust proof Drawers $13.25
Freight Paid
In East and Central States.
Cabinets of less capacity at lower prices.
Get large colored cut.
Weis Compact Sections
Greatest capacity in smallest space. Made in 26 styles for every commercial requirement. Build as needed, on one or more sections. All four sides finished. Beautiful Quarter Sawed Golden Oak and Birch Mahogany.
Reasonably priced.
Weis Sectional Bookcases
Serviceable, yet ornate. Your office or home needs them. Dust Shield makes them dust proof. Patent Equalizer guides and controls Easy operating door.
CATALOG "E"—FREE—Shows Standard or Mission Styles to match your home or office furnishings. Lower in price than you think. FREE "FILING SUGGESTIONS"—This booklet helps solve filing problems. Assists in your selecting equipment from CATALOG "D"—64 pages helpful office equipment, four lines filing devices. CATALOG "E"—2 complete lines sectional Bookcases—handsome, inexpensive.
See Your Dealer
The Weis MANUFACTURING COMPANY
33 Union St., Monroe, Mich.
New York Office, 108 Fulton St.

(Vinita, Okla.)

Vinita Producing and Refining Company

Highest —— Standard —— of —— Quality

Roumanian Oil Industry Shows Big Progress During Past Year

(By Special Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 21.—A very full report of the Roumanian petroleum industry in 1911 has just appeared and indicates the present position of the industry and its prospects.

The progress of industry and capital in Roumania is very noticeable in this report and this picture as shown leads to the supposition that this progress will continue. The industry has had a pretty severe struggle during the year under review as can be seen from the fact that of the 59 petroleum companies with a paid in capital of 227,000,000 lei, or $43,811,000, there was only a gross profit of 43,000,000 ($8,299,000) and a net profit of 15,000,000 lei, or $2,895,000. Only eleven companies could pay dividends; the others made losses amounting to 8,440,000 lei, or $1,628,920 (a lei equals 19.3 cents U. S. coin).

During the year 1911 much more capital was poured into this industry; notably the Astra-Romana increased its capital from 30 to 60 million lei. The total increase of capital in the petroleum industries of the country amounted to 110,450,000 lei. Notwithstanding the difficulties encountered by the industry, a number of new concerns were launched during the year, notably the German Trothashall, but a number of other companies were established, principally with the aid of English capital.

MANY COMBINE.

An important combination of interests took place during the year, affecting the Diskonto-Bleichroeder group, including the Concordia, the Vega, and the Credit Petrolifer which have come into combination with the German Petroleum Company, Ltd., which becomes the leading factor in the group. Again, the "Prima Societate Romana de forag" has joined in with the German Petroleum company and becomes a new Roumanian oil fields prospecting concern. A table furnished along with the report from which the above is extracted, shows the constantly progressive nature of the country's petroleum production, which amounted to 384,009 tons in 1903, rising without a break to 1,544,072 tons in 1911.

The respective quantities manufactured were 81.9 per cent in 1903 and 90.9 per cent in 1911. The proportion in 1911 is the highest on record, indicating an increased interest no doubt in the export business, to take full advantage of which the industrialists naturally seek to produce as much of the finished product as possible, thereby obviating the discouraging influence of high proportionate freights. It is shown, for example, that of the total quantity of 1,404,403 tons crude oil, constituting the 90.9 per cent of manufactured oil last year, the result in oil products was 1,381,203 tons, made up as follows: benzine, 260,653 tons; lighting oil, 312,711 tons; mineral oil, 24,703 tons; residue, 783,136 tons. This compared with a total of 1,195,249 tons of corresponding products in 1910, all of them showing increases excepting mineral oil on which there is a slight decline of 361 tons.

EUROPE IS CHIEF BUYER.

The export in 1911 amounted to 679,887 tons, the leading buyers having been Germany, England, Egypt and France. As the tendency of the production is to increase, obviously, other things being equal, there will be a larger margin for export in the near future. This margin will enter very seriously into competition with, and probably shut out the limited quantities of, Russian petroleum that now find their way to the outside world through the ports of Batoum and Novorossisk. It is too early yet to think of Maikop doing any injury to the Roumanian trade through the new port of Tuapse. The output of Maikop is still too small to be of significance, so that the Roumanian activity, as far as Russia is concerned, must be set against the old established export movements of Batoum and Novorossisk, particularly, of course, the former.

In the Austrian petroleum refining industry the kartell (official association) has put through half a year with the greatest difficulty. It would be going too far to seek out the reasons why this industry passes simply from one crisis to another. The chief cause of the extreme swinging of the pendulum in respect to the profitableness of this branch is the weak basis on which the crude oil production in Galicia rests. The development of fresh oil sources has, as in the period 1907-8, caused naturally an extreme effort on the part of the refiners to extend their business, so that thereby a decline in the production of the raw material, as appears to be the case at the moment, produces a deplorable lack of proportion between the capacity and the actual operations of the refining industry. At present the fact can only be registered that the prices for crude oil show a strong tendency to rise and that the many new holes that have been put down over the various areas of the Galician oil fields have shown no particularly encouraging results, so that from now we can only calculate on a crude production which will satisfy about half the capacity of the refineries. Of course the prices in the interior must reflect the great demand and rising values on the world's market through the small margin of petroleum that Austria has for export.

SHELL BUSINESS GOOD.

Turning to England the annual general meeting of the Shell Transport and Trading

Quality Talks

Are Supported by

Trade Winner Oils

Refined especially for jobbers from Pure Penna Crude Petroleum. Our modern compounding plant is at your service

The Island Petroleum Co.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Company was looked forward to with more than usual interest in view of the present condition of the oil market, and also having regard to the fact that the directors of this company have reduced their dividend for the past year by 2½ per cent to 20 per cent. It was generally anticipated that Sir Marcus Samuel, the chairman, would reassure the shareholders as to the future at the earliest convenient opportunity, and, as a perusal of the report of the meeting held in London on June 19 will show, this belief proves to have been well justified. After discussing the strength of the company's position in connection with its supplies of petroleum and also in connection with its huge financial resources, Sir Marcus Samuel enlarged upon the increasing uses to which petroleum is being put in connection with the generation of power, and it is clear that, in his opinion, the "great oil age" has only just begun. The company appears to be holding its own in the contest which is in progress with the Standard Oil trust and seems likely to reach a climax in the near future. Altogether the London Stock Exchange was very well pleased with the chairman's speech, and although the quotation for the shares did not advance appreciably, the tone of the market showed a distinctly harder tendency after the meeting than for some time past.

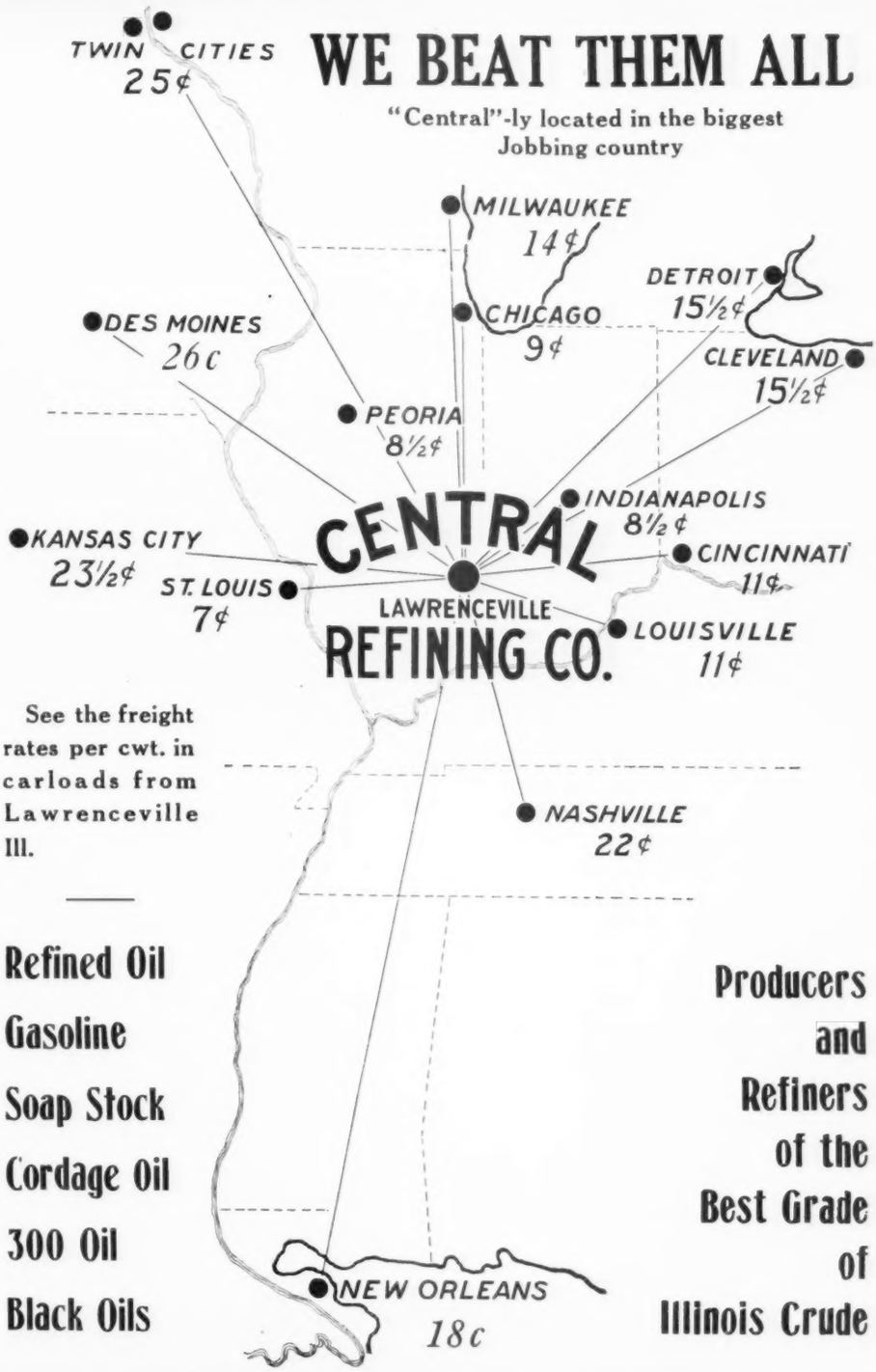
During the month of May the Anglo-American Oil Company, which represents in England the Standard Oil Company of America, raised its prices for lubricating oils by something over $1.25 per ton, this advance coming on top of several previous movements of a similar nature. The further announcement was made in the second week of June that market values are to be again increased by between $1.85 and $6.25 per ton according to grade, with the result that oil of this class is now selling at a higher figure than for many years past. Throughout the world lubricating oil is now selling at a level which represents an exceptionally large profit to producers and this notwithstanding that competition between the various centers of output has rarely been so keen as of late. The opinion is general that the upward progress of prices will extend to other classes of oil before long.

KICK ON HIGH PRICES.

It is probable that substantially higher quotations will rule six months hence than at present. The matter has, of course, assumed its most serious proportions in the North, where the outcry against the steady advance in lubricating oil values is becoming deep and widespread.

Negotiations have been in progress for some time for the introduction of the shares of the Shell Transport and Trading Company on the Paris Bourse. The Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas originally intended to conduct the business of introduction and is said to have accepted the firm offer of a parcel of 125,000 shares with the call of more. As a result of the recent slump, however, the Paris bank withdrew and a London syndicate took over the shares at 5¼ with an option over 125,000 more at 5½ until the end of the year.

News from Amsterdam is that oil stock quotations have now settled down to a steadier level with movements rather in an upward direction. Shell stocks have improved better than Royal Dutch; within the period in which the latter rose in London, about 50 per cent Royal Dutch went up only about 10 per cent. The Royal Dutch report was a very interesting document. It says the reduction in profit on kerosene, owing to the sharp fall in prices has amounted for the company to fully $3,216,000. The com-



Lester Clay Co.

Mines and Plant, Attapulgus, Ga.
Cable Address, "Lesterclay" Jacksonville, Fla.
A B C Code, 4th and 5th Editions

High Grade FULLERS EARTH

General Sales Office: JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Miners and Manufacturers finest quality all grades Fullers Earth

Send for Samples and Prices

Address all Communications to our Jacksonville, Fla., Office

bine foresaw the lack of tankship facilities and chartered ten steamers with a capacity of 45,000 tons, in time. Twelve new steamers are to be built with 60,000 tons capacity. One of the Diesel motor tankships now building is a 5,000 tonner. The report mentions that in the Far East Australia and East Africa, which are the natural markets for the East Indian oil, 71,000,000 cases of petroleum were sold last year, of which Standard Oil contribuetd 38,000,000 cases. In the Dutch East Indies the combine sold 3,562,000 cases against 1,487,000 Standard Oil cases. The Standard Oil Company is alleged to be selling petroleum in the Far East at one-half the price at which it is sold in Holland.

Of the fifty to sixty oil-tankers building in British shipyards—chiefly on the northeast coast—at least 25 are for the Pearson Syndicate, otherwise the Eagle Transport Company, which is allied to the Mexican Eagle Company. This syndicate owns a large installation at the Manchester docks, consisting of five tanks with a capacity of 12,700 tons, equivalent to 3,448,242 gallons. Many of the remaining steamers are for big oil companies like the Anglo-American and British Petroleum, who control the largest installations at the Manchester docks—namely, Anglo-American Oil Company, 19 tanks of 20,687 tons (5,617,000 gallons) capacity, and British Petroleum Company, 13 tanks of 46,259 tons (12,560,520 gallons) capacity. The others are chiefly for ship owners who have been identified with the oil-carrying trade for some time, and have, at least in the last two years, found it an extremely profitable business.

Discontinue Big Sales Agreement in Germany

(By Special Correspondent.)

BERLIN, June 21.—The agreement between the German Petroleum Sales Co. and the German-American Petroleum Co., according to which both acted together in the German petroleum sales, has lapsed.

The German Petroleum Sales Co. is a subsidiary of the European Petroleum Union, the capital of which, $8,806,000, is held by the Deutsche Bank, also the Nobel Brothers Petroleum Co., St. Petersburg, and the Achille Brothers, of Paris. The inner significance of the break-up between the European Petroleum Union and the Standard Company is up to the present unexplained. The agreements chiefly affected mutual limitations as to sale rights in Germany and for a number of years hit the young German group very severely.

The agreement did not include any foreign countries, particularly England, where a keen competition existed whereby generally the offers of the Austrian competing interests worked out to the advantage of the consumers. The continued tendency to get on to the world's oil market and the reduction in output, with the considerably increased demand for by-products and the rise in freights, has influenced the agreement as far as the parties thereto are concerned to such an extent as to make it relatively valueless.

MOVE IN MYSTERY.

The most noteworthy feature is that the Deutsche Bank and the Standard Oil Company have ceased to have common interests. As observed above, the determining causes of the new movement are not public and may not be so for some time. In Germany, perhaps more than in any other country, syndicated concerns move in a mysterious way and manage in their public reports to convey information in such a manner as to baffle the curious by reason of their oracular nature. But with rising prices and increasing and varied demands on a commodity the need for mutual support is not so obvious as under contrary conditions.

As far as Europe is concerned in respect to export business, Roumania controls the situation. Russia requires all, and more than all, she produces for her inland industries and if from time to time her prices decline or she appears to accumulate stocks, it is simply because the inland demand has grown so great as to tempt the producers to put up the prices to such a level as to make it pay better to use coal.

TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE

THE IDEAL THINNER FOR PAINTS

We are making the highest grade Turpentine Substitute on the market. Not a cheap makeshift or Naphtha, although it is cheaper in economic value than Naphtha.

Our Turpentine Substitute is a perfect mineral product that can be used in place of Southern Turpentine for nearly all painting purposes. It is water-white in color and will not impart color to white paints, light tints or change the color of varnishes. Mixes freely, brushes easy, covers well, flattens fully as good as pure Spirits of Turpentine. It is preferable to Turpentine when used in connection with "quick-setting" and "hard-to-work" paints.

A hard, durable, elastic finish, without stain or grease, that will not check, chalk, crack or blister is insured when our Turpentine Substitute is used. Some of the largest manufacturers of paints are using it instead of Turpentine.

There's a big field for a high grade Turpentine Substitute such as we manufacture and it will pay you to write today for samples and prices.

National Cup and Transmission Grease

Famous for their superior cushioning properties and great durability. They go right into the action part as needed, lubricate perfectly, go further and give better satisfaction than any other grease on the market. We know that the quality will satisfy you and are quite sure our prices will prove interesting. Let us know your requirements.

The National Refining Co. General Offices: **Cleveland, Ohio**

PETROLEUM AND ALL ITS PRODUCTS **OPERATING 5 REFINERIES**

"MOORE" STANDS FOR QUALITY

Moore products are quality products—the kind that make permanent and increasing trade for the jobber. And yet, Moore prices are not high. Let us quote you on Greases, Soaps, Drilling Compounds, etc.

THE MOORE OIL CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO

TO EXTEND GERMAN TRUST.

The German Petroleum Company or trust is a very powerful organization and has in view not only the consolidation of the interests which it has already acquired and which are very large, but also a considerable extension of interests by the acquisition of fresh properties in various petroleum fields. It has developed hitherto principally in Germany, Roumania and Austria in a manner that is perhaps as well described in the term headstrong as any other. It has set out on a mission of conquest and hitherto results have justified the courage it has shown.

Some people in Germany now point out that the interests of the concern have become so many sided as to suggest that the moment has now come to think particularly of establishing its inland interests on a firmer basis.

There has been an increase in the production of the Alsace oil wells during the year 1911 of a relatively important character. The total produced in the Alsace works was 43,500 tons, that is an increase of 10,000 tons or over 25 per cent. This, it is said, was done without any increased drilling. As this form of activity, however, will continue it is to be assumed that in the course of a very short time new wells will add materially to Germany's petroleum resources. It is hardly likely, however, that this means anything more than a small contribution to the growing inland demand for petroleum. The oil engine industry, not to mention many other forms of petroleum consumption, is very extensively developed in Germany and will no doubt call for all the additional petroleum that the relatively limited resources of the country will be able to furnish for a long time to come, unless some surprise supplies disclose themselves in the near future.

James B. Berry's Sons Co.

442, 443 & 444 CHAMBERS BLDG., OIL CITY, PA.

PRODUCERS AND DEALERS IN

Oils, Gasolines and Refinery Products

We can quote you on everything in Oil
High Gravity Gasoline a Specialty

Water White Oils-Gasolines-Lubricating Oils

ALLEGHENY FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

WARREN, PA.

BUILDERS OF THE STRONGEST AND MOST DURABLE STEEL TANK CARS NOW RUNNING

GO TO EUROPE ON SOFT OIL ROYALTIES

Rev. Father J. P. Diepenbrock, priest in charge of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Carlyle, Ill., and his sister, Miss Catherine, are traveling in Europe. H. J. Schlafly is also touring the old country. All have a big income from the oil wells on their land in the field. Father Diepenbrock made a lucky purchase when he bought his farm, and he really had no intention of investing in farm land. A member of his church misunderstood a statement he had made and insisted upon him buying the place, which he did rather than have any controversy with the owner. The purchase was made eighteen months before the boom came. Schlafly, who is the only son of the president of the First National Bank here, got his eighty acre unimproved farm because no other person would take the same for the mortgage held by his father. The latter finally had to buy it in and the son was the beneficiary. Eight months before oil was struck he offered to sell the tract for $40 an acre. His dividends for the first month were $1,500.

This column will get you what you want when you want it. Try it for anything and everything

YOUR WANTS

Rate for this colnmn 5 cents per word an insertion.

WANTED — Good salesman to sell greases, soap and cutting compound to factories on liberal commission. Address "Manufacturer," care of this paper.

EXPERIENCED OIL Man, conversant with every phase of construction and operation of Refinery and Grease Plant, desires position as Superintendent or Manager. Best of references. Address E. M., this paper.

WANTED—An expert in the compounding of oils, preparing neutrals and lubricants for market; a man capable of taking entire charge of this department. In answer give experience, references, age and salary desired. Address Box U. National Petroleum News.

WANTED—Position by oil chemist capable of taking charge of compounding and grease-making works and operation of refinery. Address A. B. W., care N. P. News.

FOR SALE—Price given on application: One 27 in. filter press, 18 ft. long, ratchet closing device, 75 plates, including drip pan. Manufactured by John Johnson Co. Two same, 25 ft. long, 150 plates. Two 27 in. hydraulic closing device, 22 ft. long, 80 plates, manufactured by Sam'l L. Moore Sons Co. Inquire Cornplanter Refining Co., Warren, Pa.

WANTED—Position by experienced oil and specialty salesman. Some experience in laboratory work and advertising. Prefer central part of the United States. Address "G," National Petroleum News.

TANK WAGON OIL AND GASOLINE MARKETS

Prices are cents per gallon. Corrected to July 12, 1912.

Where there IS competition.

	Bulk W. W. W.	Perfection	Palacine	Eocene	Stove Gas
ALABAMA					
Birming'm	8-10				11-13
COLORADO					
Color'doSps.	11				13-15
CONNECTICUT					
Bristol	8				
Bridgeport	8				10½-12
Hartford	8				9-10½
New Haven	8				10½-12
Stamford	8				9½-10
GEORGIA					
Athens	8				11½
Atlanta	7½				11
Augusta	9				11
Cherokee	17½				20
Macon	9				11
ILLINOIS					
Algonquin	6				10
Aurora		6	8		10½
Belvidere		6½			10½
Bensonville	6				10½
Blooming'le	7				10½
Carbondale	7				12½
Chicago	6½				12
Chrisman	6½				12
Desplaines	6½				12
Dundee	6½	6			10
E. St. Louis	7				10½
Easton	6½				12½
Edinburg	8	6			13½
Elgin	6				9-10
Galena	7½				13
Geneva	7				11
Gillespie	8				13
Greenview	6½				12½
Havana	6½				12½
Hillsboro	8				13
Homer	6½				12
Lincoln	6½	6			12½
Litchfield	8				13
Mason City	6½				10½
Midletown	6½				12½
Mt. Carmel	7				11
Naperville	7½				12
Peoria	7				10½
Petersburg	6½				12½
Plainfield	7½				12
Raymond	8				13
San Jose	6½				12
Springfield	8	6			13
St. Charles		6½	9		10½
Taylorville	8	6½	9		13½
Warren	6½				11
Wheeling	7½				11
INDIANA					
Cuyaga	6	6½			10½
Elkhart	6½				11½
Evansville	6½				10
Farmersb'g	6	7			10½
Indianapolis	7½				9½-10½
Linton		7			12½
Logansport	8	6			13
New Albany	6½		9		10½
Plainfield		6			10
South Bend	6				10½
Terre Haute	7	6			11
Vincennes	7	6			10½
IOWA					
CedarRapids	5.6				11
Dubuque	6.2				10.7
Davenport					11
Ft. Dodge					10½
Marshallt'n					12.1
McGregor	7½				13
Ottumwa	5.6				11.3
KANSAS					
Arkansas City	7½				12.8
Ft. Scott	7½				13
Independe'ce	5.3				10.2
Kansas City	7				11½
Paola	7½				13½
KENTUCKY					
Bellevue	6¾				11
Covington	8	6½			15½
Newport	8	6			15½
Lexington	8				10½
Louisville	8½		10½		12½
Owensburg	9				12
Paducah	9	6	11½		13
Waterboro	8				12
MARYLAND					
Baltimore	8				14½
MASSACHUSETTS					
Attleboro	8				10-11
Brockton	8				10-14½
Fall River	8				10-11
Fitchburg	8				11
Holyoke	8				11
New Bedford	8				11
Pittsfield	8				10
Taunton	8				10-14½
Springfield	8				11

Where there is NO competition.

	Bulk W. W.	Prime W.	Perfection	Palacine	Eocene	Stove Gas
ALABAMA						
Anniston	10					13½
Bessemer	10					
Gadsden	10½					13
Opelika	11					
Pratt City	10					13½
CONNECTICUT						
Greenwich						13
CALIFORNIA						
Riverside	12½					17½
FLORIDA						
Pensacola	9					11½
GEORGIA						
Dalton	10½					
Lafayette	10					12
Rome	10					
Trion	14½					14
ILLINOIS						
Allendale	9-9½					12½
Alhambra	7					
Barrington	5½					10
Buckley	7					10½
Chandlerville	7					
Chadwick	6					11½
Delrey	7½					12
Farmersville	7					
Friendville	9-9½					12½
Keensbury	9-9½					12½
Lake Zurich	8					13
Lancaster	9-9½					12½
Lawrenceville	8½					12½
Linn	9-9½					12½
Loda	6					10½
Maud	9-9½					12½
Milledgeville	6					11½
Patton	9-9½					12½
Roberts	7					11½
Schaumberg	8					12½
Soami	7					
Sparta	8					12½
Stockton	8					13½
Thawville	7½					11½
Virginia	8					
Waverly	7					
Wheeling	5½					10
INDIANA						
Bicknell	8½					12½
Macon	9					12½
KENTUCKY						
Bowling Green	9					12½
Elizabethtown	8					11½
Madisonville	10½					13
Shelbyville	8					11

MICHIGAN						
Grd. Rapids	7½	...	6½	10½	...	12
Detroit	...	...	...	...	...	11
Jackson	8	...	...	...	...	13
MINNESOTA						
Duluth	8	...	...	...	...	13½
Minneapolis	7½	8	7½	11½	10	14
St. Paul	7	...	...	...	...	13
MISSOURI						
Festus	7	...	...	...	...	12
Kansas City	7	...	...	...	...	12
St. Joseph	7½	...	...	...	...	13½
St. Louis	9	...	...	...	...	14½
NEW YORK						
Albany	8	...	...	...	...	11
Binghamton	8	...	...	...	...	15
Clayton	8½	...	...	...	...	12–17
Dunkirk	6	...	...	...	...	.....
Fulton, N.Y.	6½	...	...	...	...	10½
Hannibal	6½	...	...	...	...	11
Mexico	6½	...	...	...	...	10½
N. Adams	7	...	...	...	...	.....
Ogdensb'g.	7–9	...	...	...	...	12–15
Oswego	8	...	...	...	...	12–16
Scranton	8	...	...	...	...	12
Syracuse	8	...	...	...	...	16
Troy	8	...	...	...	...	15
Utica	8	...	...	...	...	15
Watertown.	8	...	...	...	...	12–17
OHIO						
Cleveland	7½	...	...	...	13	13
Cincinnati	8	6½	...	...	...	15
Columbus	8	6½	...	...	...	15
OKLAHOMA						
Alva	10	...	...	...	...	17
Oklah'ma C	9-9½	...	...	...	...	15
OREGON						
Portland	9½	...	...	...	...	17
PENNSYLVANIA						
Bradford	7	...	...	...	...	.....
Brockwayv'e	7½	...	...	...	...	13½
Easton	6	...	...	...	...	.....
Eleanora	8	...	...	...	...	13½
Reynoldsv'le	8½	...	...	...	...	13
Scranton	7	...	...	...	...	11
Sykesville	7½	...	...	...	...	13½
Wilkesbarre	8	...	...	...	...	15½
RHODE ISLAND						
Pawtucket	7½-8	...	...	...	...	10-11½
Point	8	...	...	...	...	10-13½
Providence	8	...	...	...	...	14½
S. CAROLINA						
Charleston	7½	...	...	...	...	10
TENNESSEE						
Chattanooga.	10½	...	...	...	...	15½
Merchants Contract	8	...	...	...	...	10½
Garages	...	...	...	...	...	10
TEXAS						
Amarillo	10-12	...	...	...	...	15
Calvert	7	...	...	...	...	.....
Dallas	6	...	...	...	...	10
Floydada	13	...	...	...	...	16
Lockney	12	...	...	...	...	15
Hillsboro	7	...	...	...	...	12
Plainview	12	9	...	...	...	14-15
Waco	7	...	...	...	...	10
VIRGINIA						
Norfolk	7½	8	...	...	...	14½
Richmond	8½	8	...	...	59–61	12½
Richmond	8½	...	...	...	69–70	14½
Winchester	6½	...	...	...	...	16½
WASHINGTON						
N. Yakima	12	...	...	...	...	19½
Spokane	12½	...	...	...	...	19
Seattle	9½	...	...	...	...	17
Tacoma	9½	...	...	...	...	17
WISCONSIN						
Milwaukee	7	...	...	...	...	12½
Superior	...	...	8	...	...	13½
Union Gr've	...	...	5⅜	8½	...	9½–10

MICHIGAN						
Boyne City	7-9½	...	7	9	...	10½
Central Lake	...	...	8	10	...	13
Elk Rapids	...	...	8	10	...	13
Grant	6½-8½	...	6	8½	...	10
Hartford	...	...	7	9	...	12
Holland	8	...	...	...	...	12
E. Jordan	7-8½	...	...	...	...	10½
Lowell	7-9	...	...	...	...	10½
Manistee	7½-9½	...	...	...	...	11
Pewamo	6½-9	...	...	...	...	10½
Reed City.	7-9	...	6½	9	...	10
Sebewa	...	...	7	9	...	12½
Zeeland	7-8½	...	6	8½	...	10
MINNESOTA						
Hastings	9	...	...	...	...	.....
Hibbing	7.4	...	...	...	...	13.9
McIntosh	9.1	...	...	...	...	13
Stillwater	6⅞	...	...	...	...	12
MISSISSIPPI						
Kaufman	12	...	...	...	...	16
Temple	14	...	...	...	...	16
West	14	...	...	...	...	16
MISSOURI						
Columbia	9½	...	...	...	...	16
Caruthersville	9	...	...	...	...	15½
St. Charles.	8½	...	...	...	...	15
NEW YORK						
Argyle	8	...	...	...	...	12
Castleton	6½	...	...	...	...	12
Catskill	9	...	...	...	...	12
Central Square	9½	...	...	...	...	13
Chatham	9½	...	...	...	...	13
Cherry Valley	9½	...	...	...	...	13-14
Corinth	9	...	...	...	...	14
Coventry	8½-9	...	...	...	...	12
Fulton	8½	...	...	...	...	.....
Hudson	7	...	...	...	...	12
Kingston	7	...	...	...	...	12
Norsaw	9½	...	...	...	...	12
N. Chatham	9½	...	...	...	...	13
Oneida	8½	...	...	...	...	17
Poughkeepsie	7	...	...	...	...	12
Pulaski	9½	...	...	...	...	14
Rouses Point	...	...	...	...	...	18
Schenectady	8	...	...	...	...	13
Whitehall	...	...	...	...	...	14
N. CAROLINA						
Charlotte	11	...	...	...	...	14
PENNSYLVANIA						
Creekside	9½	...	...	...	...	14.2
Dayton	9	...	...	...	...	15
St. Mary's	9½	...	...	...	...	14.2
RHODE ISLAND						
Woonsocket	6	...	...	...	...	11½
TENNESSEE						
Columbia	9½	...	...	...	...	.....
Jackson	11½	...	...	...	...	13
Floydada	13	...	...	...	...	16
Lubbock	13-15	...	...	...	...	20
VERMONT						
Burlington.	7	...	...	...	...	13
Washington						
Ellensburg	12½	...	...	...	...	20
WISCONSIN						
Hudson	9	...	...	...	...	.....
Prairie du Chien.	8½-9	...	...	...	...	13½–14

INDISPENSABLE

IN THE PROPER HANDLING OF YOUR

TRAFFIC

—THE—

Traffic World

—AND—

Traffic Bulletin

SPECIAL FEATURES

TARIFF SECTION. Giving Advance Notice of every **Rate Change** as Filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, by the various Carriers of the Country.

COMMERCE COMMISSION DECISIONS. Every one of them printed in full.

COURT DECISIONS. All of the important ones, which in any way affect traffic.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT. By means of this, Subscribers may have their difficult traffic problems solved for them.

WANT TO KNOW MORE?

WANT TO SEE A SAMPLE COPY?

DROP US A POSTAL.

The TRAFFIC SERVICE BUREAU

30 So. Market St. CHICAGO, ILL. — 506 Colorado Building WASHINGTON, D. C.

MOSS STARTS NEW CHATTANOOGA OIL CO.

The Southeastern Oil Company of Chattanooga, Tenn., which for the past several years had been operated by T. R. Moss, went into bankruptcy May 30th as the result of a fire a few weeks before which practically wiped out all the property of the company. Mr. Moss endeavored to save the company, but finally had to turn it over to its creditors. He had inherited the management of the business from his father-in-law and some of the financial burdens are said to date back prior to then.

Mr. Moss the last of June organized the T. R. Moss Oil Company with himself as chief stockholder, to do a general jobbing business in Chattanooga.

ESTABLISHED 1882

The Fred G. Clark Company

Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Refiners and Wholesale Distributors of

Petroleum Products and Heavy Chemicals

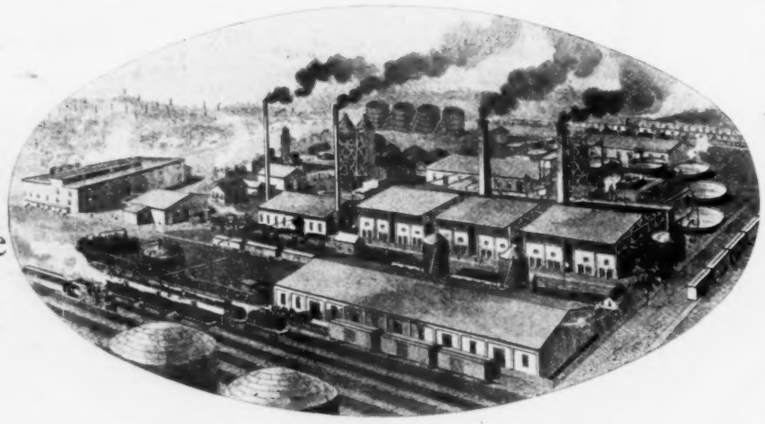
We Sell Exclusively to the Jobbing Trade

Emery Manufacturing Company

Refinery and Main Office:
Bradford, Pa.

Refiners of Pure Pennsylvania Petroleum

Gasoline
Benzine
150°
Water White
Illuminating
Oil



Scale Wax
Wax Tailings
Coke
Paraffine
Oils

Filtered Cylinder Oils, Red and Pale Viscous Neutrals

MANUFACTURERS OF

The Famous Bradford Steam Refined Cylinder Stocks of High Flash and Great Viscosity